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ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. I.

IT was to have been foreſeen, that the Treaty which Mr. Jay was charged to negociate with Great-Britain, whenever it ſhould appear, would have to contend with many perverſe diſpoſitions and ſome honeſt prejudices. That there was no meaſure in which the government could engage ſo little likely to be viewed according to its intrinſic merits—ſo very likely to encounter miſconception, jealouſy, and unreaſonable diſlike. For this many reaſons may be aſſigned.

It is only to know the vanity and vindictiveneſs of human nature, to be convinced, that while this generation laſts there will always exiſt among us men irrreconcileable to our preſent national conſtitution; embittered in their animoſity, in proportion to the ſucceſs of its operation, and the diſappointment of their inauſpicious predictions. It is a material inference from this, that ſuch men will watch, with Lynx's eyes, for opportunities of diſcrediting the proceedings of the government, and will diſplay a hoſtile and malignant zeal upon every occaſion, where they think there are any prepoſſeſſions of the community to favour their enterprizes. A Treaty with Great Britain was too fruitful an occaſion not to call for their activity.

It is only to conſult the hiſtory of nations to perceive, that every country, at all times, is curſed by the exiſtence of men, who, actuated by an irregular ambition, ſcruple nothing which they imagine will contribute to their own advancement and importance. In monarchies, ſupple courtiers; in republics fawning or turbulent demagogues, worſhipping ſtill the idol power wherever placed, whether in the hands of a prince or of the people, and trafficking in the weakneſſes, vices, frailties, or prejudices of the one or the other. It was to have been expected, that ſuch men, counting more on the paſſions than on the reaſon of their fellow citizens, and anticipating that the Treaty would have to ſtruggle with prejudices, would be diſpoſed to make an alliance with popular diſcontent, to nouriſh it, and to preſs into the ſervice of their particular views.

It was not to have been doubted, that there would be one or more foreign powers indiſpoſed to a meaſure which accommodated our differences with Great Britain, and laid the foundation of future good underſtanding, merely becauſe it had that effect.

Nations are never content to confine their rivalſhips and enmities to themſelves. It is their uſual policy to diſſeminate them as widely as they can, regardleſs how far it may interfere with the tranquility or happineſs of the nations which they are able to influence. Whatever pretenſions may be made, the world is yet remote from the ſpectacle of that juſt and generous policy, whether in the cabinets of republics or of kings, which would diſpoſe one nation in its intercourſes with another; ſatisfied with a due proportion of privileges and benefits to ſee that other purſue freely, its true intereſt, with regard to a third; though at the expence of no engagement, for in violation of any rule of friendly or fair procedure. It was natural that the contrary ſpirit ſhould produce efforts of foreign counteraction to the treaty, and it was certain that the partizans of the counteracting power would ſecond its efforts by all the means which they thought calculated to anſwer the end.

It was known, that the reſentment produced by our revolution war with Britain had never been entirely extinguiſhed, and that recent injuries had re-kindled the flame with additional violence. It was a natural conſequence of this that many ſhould be diſinclined to any amicable arrangement with Great Britain, and that many others ſhould be prepared to acquieſce only in a Treaty which ſhould preſent advantages of ſo ſtriking and preponderate a kind, as it was not reaſonable to expect could be obtained under the coercion of ſuch a ſituation, could have been a ſhort lived prelude of a ſpeedy rupture to get rid of them.

Unfortunately too the ſuppoſition of that ſituation has ſerved to foſter exaggerated expectations, and the abſurd deluſion to this moment prevails, notwithſtanding the plain evidence to the contrary, which is deducible from the high and haughty ground ſtill maintained by Great Britain againſt victorious France.

It was not to be miſtaken that an enthuſiaſm for France and her revolution throughout all its wonderful viciſſitudes has continued to poſſeſs the minds of the great body of the people of this country, and it was to be inferred that this ſentiment would prediſpoſe to a jealouſy of any agreement or treaty with her moſt perſevering competition—a jealouſy ſo exceſſive as would give the fulleſt hope to inſidious arts to perplex and miſlead the public opinion. It was well underſtood, that a numerous party among us, though diſavowing the deſign, becauſe the avowal would defeat it, have been ſteadily endeavouring to make the United States a party in the preſent European war, by advocating all thoſe meaſures which would widen the breach between us and Great Britain, and by reſiſting all thoſe which could tend to cloſe it; and it was morally certain, that this party would eagerly improve every circumſtance which could ſerve to render the Treaty odious, and to fruſtrate it, as the moſt effectual road to their favorite goal.

It was alſo known before hand that perſonal and party rivalſhips of the moſt active kind, would aſſail whatever Treaty might be made, to diſgrace, if poſſible, its organ.

There are three perſons prominent in the public eye, as the ſucceſſor of the actual Preſident of the United States in the event of his retreat from the ſtation, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Jefferſon.

No one has forgotten the ſyſtematic pains which have been taken to impair the well earned popularity of the firſt gentleman. Mr. Jay too has been repeatedly the object of attacks with the ſame view. His friends as well as his enemies anticipated that he could make no treaty which would not furniſh weapons againſt him; and it were to have been ignorant of the indefatigable malice of his adverſaries to have doubted that they would be ſeized with eagerneſs, and wielded with dexterity.

The peculiar circumſtances which have attended the two laſt elections for governor of this ſtate, have been of a nature to give the utmoſt keenneſs to party animoſity. It was impoſſible that Mr. Jay ſhould be forgiven for his double, and in the laſt inſtance triumphant ſucceſs; or, that any promiſing opportunity of detaching from him the public confidence ſhould paſs unimproved.

Trivial facts frequently throw light upon important deſigns. It is remarkable, that in the toaſts given on the 4th of July, wherever there appears a direct or indirect cenſure on the treaty, it is pretty uniformly copied with compliments to Mr. Jefferſon, and to our late governor, Mr. Clinton, with an evident deſign to place thoſe gentlemen with Mr. Jay, and decrying him to elevate them. No one can be blind to the finger of party ſpirit, viſible in theſe and ſimilar tranſactions. It indicates to us clearly, one powerful ſource of oppoſition to the Treaty.

No man is without his perſonal enemies. Pre-eminence even in talents and virtue is a cauſe of envy and hatred of its poſſeſſor. Bad men are the natural enemies of virtuous men. Good men ſometimes miſtake and diſlike each other.

Upon ſuch an occaſion as the Treaty, how could it happen otherwiſe, than perſonal enmity would be unuſually buſy, enterpriſing and malignant?

From the combined operation of theſe different cauſes, it would have been a vain expectation that the Treaty would be generally contemplated with candor and moderation, or that reaſon would regulate the firſt impreſſions concerning it. It was certain on the contrary, that however unexceptionable its true character might be, it would have to fight its way through a maſs of unreaſonable oppoſition; and that time, examination and reflection would be requiſite to fix the public opinion on a true baſis. It was certain that it would become the inſtrument of a ſyſtematic effort againſt the national government and its adminiſtration; a decided engine of party to advance its own views at the hazard of the public peace and proſperity.

The events which have already taken place, are a full comment of theſe poſitions. If the good ſenſe of the people does not ſpeedily diſcountenance the projects which are on foot, more melancholy proofs may ſucceed.

Before the Treaty was known, attempts were made to prepoſſeſs the public mind againſt it. It was abſurdly aſſerted, that it was not expected by the people, that Mr. Jay was to make any Treaty; as if he had been ſent, not to accommodate differences by negociation and agreement, but to dictate to Great Britain the terms of an unconditional ſubmiſſion.

Before it was publiſhed at large, a ſketch, calculated to produce falſe impreſſions, was handed out to the public, through a medium noted for hoſtility, to the adminiſtration of the government. Emiſſaries flew through the country, ſpreading alarm and diſcontent; the leaders of clubs were every where active to ſeize the paſſions of the citizens and pre-occupy their judgments againſt the Treaty.

At Boſton it was publiſhed one day, and the next a town meeting was convened to condemn it, without ever being read; without any ſerious diſcuſſion, ſentence was pronounced againſt it.

Will any man ſeriouſly believe that in ſo ſhort a time, an inſtrument of this nature could have been tolerably underſtood by the greater part of thoſe who were thus induced to a condemnation of it? Can the reſult be conſidered as any thing more than a ſudden ebullition of popular paſſion, excited by the artifices of a party, which had adroitly ſeized a favourable moment to ſurpriſe the public opinion? This ſpirit of precipitation and the intemperance which accompanied it, prevented the body of merchants and the greateſt part of the moſt conſiderate citizens from attending the meeting, and left thoſe who met, wholly under the guidance of a ſet of men, who, with two or three exceptions, have been the uniform oppoſers of the government.

The intelligence of this event had no ſooner reached New-York, than the leaders of the clubs were ſeen haranguing in every corner of the city, to ſtir up our citizens into an imitation of the example of the meeting at Boſton. An invitation to meet at the City Hall, quickly followed, not to conſider or diſcuſs the merits of the Treaty, but to unite with the meeting at Boſtou, to addreſs the Preſident againſt its ratification.

This was immediately ſucceeded by a hand-bill, full of invectives againſt the Treaty, as abſurd as they were inflammatory, and manifeſtly deſigned to induce the citizens to ſurrender their reaſon to the empire of their paſſions.

In vain did a reſpectable meeting of the merchants endeavour, by their advice, to moderate the violence of theſe views, and to promote a ſpirit favourable to a diſcuſſion of the Treaty; in vain did a reſpectable body of citizens of every deſcription attend for that purpoſe. The leaders of the clubs reſiſted all diſcuſſion, and their followers by their clamours and vociferations, rendered it impracticale, notwithſtanding the wiſh of a manifeſt majority of the citizens convened upon the occaſion.

Can we believe that the leaders were really ſincere in the objections made to a deciiion, or that the great and mixed maſs of citizens then aſſembled had ſo thoroughly maſtered the merits of the Treaty, as that they might not have been enlightened by ſuch a diſcuſſion.

It cannot be doubted that the real motive to the oppoſition, was the fear of a diſcuſſion; the deſire of excluding light; the adherence to a plan of ſurpriſe and deception. Nor need we deſire any fuller proof of that ſpirit of party which has ſtimulated the oppoſition to the Treaty, than is to be found in the circumſtances of that oppoſition.

To every man who is not an enemy to the national government, who is not a prejudiced partizan, who is capable of comprehending the argument, and paſſionate enough to attend to it with impartiality, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be able to demonſtrate ſatisfactorily in the courſe of ſome ſucceeeing papers—

1. That the Treaty adjuſts in a reaſonable manner, the points in controverſy between the United States and Great Britain, as well as thoſe depending on the inexecution of the treaty of peace, as thoſe growing out of the preſent European war.

2. That it makes no improper conceſſions to Great Britain, no ſacrifices on the part of the United States.

3. That it ſecures to the United States equivalents for what they grant.

4. That it lays upon them no reſtrictions which are incompatible with their honor or their intereſt.

5. That in the articles which reſpect war, it conforms to the law of nations.

6. That it violates no Treaty with, nor duty towards any foreign power.

7. That compared with our other commercial Treaties, it is upon the whole, entitled to a preference.

8. That it contains conceſſions of advantages by Great Britain to the United States, which no other nation has obtained from the ſame power.

9. That it gives to her no ſuperiority of advantages over other nations with whom we have Treaties.

10. That intereſts of primary importance to our general welfare, are promoted by it.

11. That the too probable reſult of a refuſal to ratify, is war, or what would be ſtill worſe, a diſgraceful paſſiveneſs under violations of our rights unredreſſed and unadjuſted; and conſequently, that it is the true intereſt of the United States, that the Treaty ſhould go into effect.

It will be underſtood, that I ſpeak of the Treaty as adviſed to be ratified by the Senate; for this is the true queſtion before the public.

THE DEFENCE—No. II.

PREVIOUS to a more particular diſcuſſion of the merits of the Treaty, it may be uſeful to advert to a ſuggeſtion which has been thrown out, namely, that the miſſion to Great Britain would produce no good reſult, and that the event has correſponded with the anticipation.

The reverſe of this poſition is manifeſtly true.

All muſt remember the very critical poſture of this country at the time that miſſion was reſolved upon. A recent violation of our rights, too flagrant and too injurious to be ſubmitted to, had filled every American breaſt with in-

dignation and every prudent man with alarm and diſquietude. A few hoped, and the great body of the community feared, that war was inevitable,

In this criſis two ſets of opinions prevailed, one looked to meaſures which were to have a compulſory effect upon Great-Britain, the ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, and the cutting off all intercourſe, wholly or partially, between the two countries; the other to vigorous preparations for war and one more effort of negociation, under the ſolemnity of an extraordinary miſſion, to avert it.

That the latter was the beſt opinion, no truly ſenſible man can doubt, and it may be boldly affirmed, that the event has entirely juſtified it.

If meaſures of coertion and repriſal had taken place, war in all human probability would have followed. National pride is generally a very intractable thing. In the councils of no country does it act with greater force, than in thoſe of Great-Britain. Whatever it might have been in her power to yield to negociation, ſhe could have yielded nothing to compulſion, without ſelf-degradation, and without the ſacrifice of that political conſequence which, at all times very important to a nation, was peculiarly ſo to her at the juncture in queſtion. It ſhould be remembered too, that from the relations in which the two countries have ſtood to each other, it muſt have coſt more to the pride of Great-Britain to have received the law from us than from any other power.

When one nation has cauſe of complaint againſt another, the courſe marked out by practice, the opinion of writers, and the principals of humanity, the object being to avoid war, is to precede repriſals of any kind, by a demand of reparation. To begin with repriſals is to meet on the ground of war, and put the other party in a condition not to be able to recede without humiliation.

Had this courſe been purſued by us, it would not only have rendered war morally certain, but it would have united the Britiſh nation in the vigorous ſupport of their government, in the proſecution of it; while on our part, we ſhould have been quickly diſtracted and divided. The calamities of war would have brought the moſt ardent to their ſenſes, and placed them among the firſt in reproaching the government with precipitation, raſhneſs and folly: for not having taken every chance by pacific means to avoid ſo great an evil.

The example of Denmark and Sweden is cited in ſupport of the coercive plan. Thoſe powers, it is aſſerted, by arming and acting with vigour, brought Great-Britain to terms.

But who is able to tell us the preciſe courſe of this tranſaction, or the terms gained by it? Has it appeared that either Denmark or Sweden has obtained as much as we have done, a ſtipulation of reparation for the violation of our property contrary to the laws of war?

Beſides, what did Denmark and Sweden do? They armed and they negociated. They did not begin by retaliations and repriſals. The United States alſo armed and negociated, and, like Denmark and Sweden, prudently forbore repriſals. The conduct of the three countries agreed in principle, equally ſteering clear of a precipitate reſort to repriſals, and contradicting the doctrines and advice of our war party.

The courſe purſued by our government was then in coincidence with the example of Denmark and Sweden—and it may be added, was in every view the wiſeſt.

Few nations can have ſtronger inducements than the United States to cultivate peace. Their infant ſtate in general; their want of a marine in particular to protect their commerce, would render war in an extreme degree, a calamity. It would not only arreſt our preſent rapid progreſs to ſtrength and proſperity, but would probably throw us back into a ſtate of debility and impoveriſhment, from which it would require years to emerge. Our trade, navigation and mercantile capital, would be eſſentially deſtroyed. Spain being an aſſociate with Great Britain, a general Indian war might be expected to deſolate the whole extent of our frontier—our exports obſtructed, agriculture would of courſe languiſh; all other branches of induſtry would proportionably ſuffer; our public debt, inſtead of a gradual diminution would ſuſtain a great augmentation, and draw with it a large increaſe of taxes and burthens on the people.

But theſe evils, however great, were, perhaps, not the worſt to be apprehended. It was to be feared that the war would be conducted in a ſpirit which would render it more than ordinarily calamitous. There are too many proofs that a conſiderable party among us is deeply infected with thoſe horrid principles of Jacobiniſm which, proceeding from one exceſs to another, have made France a theatre of blood, and which, notwithſtanding the moſt vigorous efforts of the national repreſentation to ſuppreſs it, keeps the deſtinies of France ſuſpended by a thread. It was too probable that the direction of the war, if commenced, would have fallen into the hands of men of this deſcription. The conſequences of this, even in imagination, are ſuch as to make any virtuous man ſhudder.

It was therefore in a peculiar manner the duty of the government to take all poſſible chances for avoiding war. The plan adopted was the only one which could claim this advantage.

To precipitate nothing, to gain time by negociation, was to leave the country in a ſituation to profit by any events which might turn up tending to reſtrain a ſpirit of hoſtility in Great Britain, and to diſpoſe her to reaſonable accommodation.

The ſucceſſes of France which opportune occurred, allowing them to have had an influence upon the iſſue, ſo far from diſparaging the merits of the plan which was purſued, ſerve to illuſtrate its wiſdom. This was one of the chances which procraſtination gave, and one which it was natural to take into the calculation.

Had the reverſe been the caſe, the poſture of negociations was ſtill preferable to that of retaliation and repriſal; for in this caſe the triumphs of Great-Britain, the gauntlet having been thrown by us, would have ſtimulated her to take it up without heſitation.

By taking the ground of negociation in attitude of preparation for war, we at the ſame time carried the appeal to the prudence of the Britiſh cabinet, without wounding its pride, and to the juſtice and intereſt of the Britiſh nation, without exciting feelings of reſentment.

This conduct was calculated to range the public opinion of that country on our ſide, to oppoſe it to the indulgence of hoſtile views in the cabinet, and in caſe of war, to lay the foundation of ſchiſm and diſſatisfaction.

But one of the moſt important advantages to be expected from the courſe purſued, was the ſecuring of unanimity among ourſelves, if, after all the pains taken to avoid war, it had been forced upon us.

As, on the one hand, it was certain that diſſenſion and diſcontent would have embarraſſed and enfeebled our exertions in a war produced by any circumſtance of imtemperance in our public councils, or not endeavoured to be prevented by all the milder expedients uſual in ſimilar caſes. So, on the other, it was equally certain, that our having ineffectually exhauſted thoſe expedients, would cement us into a firm maſs, keep us ſteady and perſevering amidſt whatever viciſſitudes might happen, and nerve our efforts to the utmoſt extent of our reſources.

This union among ourſelves, and diſunion among our enemies, were ineſtimable effects of the moderate plan, if it had promiſed no other advantage.

But to gain time was of vaſt moment to us in other ſenſes. Not a ſea-port of the United States was fortified, ſo as to be protected againſt the inſults of a ſingle frigate. Our magazines were in every reſpect too ſcantily ſupplied. It was highly deſirable to obviate theſe difficulties before matters came to extremity.

Moreover, the longer we keep out of the war, if obliged to go into it at laſt, the ſhorter would be the duration of the calamities incident to it.

The circumſtances of the injury of which we more immediately complained, afforded an additional reaſon for preceding repriſals by negociation. The order of the ſixth of November directed neutral veſſels to be brought in for adjudication. This was an equivocal phraſe, and though there was too much cauſe to ſuſpect that it was intended to operate as it did, yet there was a poſſibility of miſconſtruction, and that poſſibility was a reaſon, in the nature of the thing, for giving to the Britiſh government an opportunity of explaining before retaliations took place.

To all this it may be added, that one of the ſubſtitutes for the plan purſued, the ſequeſtration of debts, was a meaſure no leſs diſhoneſt than impolitic; as will be ſhewn in the remarks which will be applied to the 10th article of the Treaty.

But it is unimportant to the real friends of republican government, that the plan purſued, was congenial with that pacific character which is aſcribed to it! Would it have been more deſirable that the government of our nation, out-ſtripping the war maxims of Europe, ſhould, without a previous demand of reparation, have ruſhed into repriſals, and conſequently into war?

However this may be, it is a well aſcertained fact, that our country never appeared ſo auguſt and reſpectable as in the poſition which it aſſumed upon this occaſion. Europe was ſtruck with the dignified moderation of our conduct, the character of our government and nation acquired a new elevation.

It cannot eſcape an attentive obſerver, that the language which in the firſt inſtance condemned the miſſion of an Envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and which now condemn the Treaty negociated by him, ſeems to conſider the United States as among the firſt rate powers of the world, in point of ſtrength and reſource, and propoſes to them a conduct predicated from that condition.

To under-rate our juſt importance, would be a degrading error. To over-rate it may lead to dangerous miſtakes.

A very powerful ſtate may frequently hazard a high and haughty tone with good policy, but a weak ſtate can ſcarcely ever do it without imprudence. The laſt is yet our character, though we are the embryo of a great empire. It is therefore better ſuited to our ſituation to meaſure each ſtep with the utmoſt caution; to hazard as little a poſſible, in the caſes in which we are injured; to blend moderation with firmneſs, and brandiſh the weapons of hoſtility only when it is apparent that the uſe of them is unavoidable.

It is not to be inferred from this that we are to crouch to any perſon on earth, or tamely to ſuffer our rights to be violated.—A nation which is capable of this meanneſs, will quickly have no rights to protect, or honor to defend.

But the true interference is, that we ought not lightly to ſeek or provoke a reſort to arms; that in the differences between us and other nations, we ought carefully to avoid meaſures which tend to widen the breach; and that we ſhould ſcrupuloufly abſtain from whatever may be conſtrued into repriſals, till after the fruitleſs employment of all amicable means has reduced it to a certainty that there is no alternative.

If we can avoid war for ten or twelve years more, we ſhall then have acquired a maturity, which will make it no more than a common calamity, and will authoriſe us in our national diſcuſſions to take a higher and more impoſing tone.

This is a conſideration of the greateſt weight to determine us to exert all our prudence and addreſs to keep out of war as long as it ſhall be poſſible; to defer to a ſtate of manhood a ſtruggle, to which infancy is ill adapted. This is the moſt effectual way to diſappoint the enemies of our welfare; to purſue a contrary conduct may be to play into their hands, and to gratify their wiſhes. If there be a foreign power which ſees with envy or ill will, our growing proſperity, that power muſt diſcern that our infancy is the time for clipping our wings. We ought to be wiſe enough to ſee, that this is no time for trying our ſtrength.

Should we be able to eſcape the ſtorm which at this juncture agitates Europe, our diſputes with Great Britain terminated, we may hope to poſtpone war to a diſtant period. This, at leaſt, will greatly diminiſh the chances of it. For then there will remain only one power with whom we have any embarraſſing diſcuſſion. I allude to Spain, and the queſtion of the Miſſiſippi; and there is reaſon to hope that this queſtion, by the natural progreſs of things, and perſeverance in an amicable courſe, will finally be arranged to our ſatisfaction, without the neceſſity of the *dernier reſort*.

The alluſion to this caſe ſuggeſts one or two important reflections. How unwiſe would it have been to invite or facilitate a quarrel with Great Britain, at a moment when ſhe and Spain were engaged in a common cauſe, both of them having beſides, controverted points with the United States? How wiſe will it be to adjuſt our differences with the moſt formidable of theſe two powers, and to have only to conteſt with one of them?

This policy is ſo obvious, that it requires an extraordinary degree of infatuation not to be ſenſible of it, and not to view with favour, any meaſure which tends to ſo important a reſult.

This curſory review of the motives which may be ſuppoſed to have governed our public councils in the miſſion to Great-Britain, ſerves not only to vindicate the meaſures then purſued, but to warn us againſt a prejudicial judgment of the reſult, which may, in the end, defeat the ſalutary purpoſes of thoſe meaſures.

I proceed now to obſerve ſummarily, that the objects of the miſſion, contrary to what has been aſſerted, have been ſubſtantially obtained. What were thoſe? They were principally, 1. To adjuſt the matters of controverſy concerning the inexecution of the treaty of peace, and eſpecially to obtain reſtitution of our weſtern poſts. 2. To obtain reparation for the captures and ſpoilations of our property in the courſe of the exiſting war.

Both theſe objects have been provided for; and it will be ſhewn, when we come to comment upon the articles which make the proviſion in each caſe, that it is a reaſonable one, as good a one as ought to have been expected; as good a one as there is any proſpect of obtaining hereafter; one which is conſiſtent with our honour to accept, and which our intereſt bids us to cloſe with.

The proviſions with regard to commerce, were incidental and auxiliary. The reaſons which may be conceived to have led to the including of the ſubject in the miſſion, will be diſcuſſed in ſome proper place.

CAMILLUS.

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, the following premiſes, ſituate in Bridgetown aforeſaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohanſey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the ſame, and a piazza with a lodging-room on each ſide, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good ſtable and hay-houſe; alſo a wharff, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewiſe a lumber-yard ſufficient to accommodate the ſame; alſo a houſe fit for merchandize, and ſtorehouſe ſuitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years occupied as a ſtand for trade, and from its commodious ſituation on ſo excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpoſe.

There is alſo on ſaid lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on ſaid creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houſes, ſtorehouſes, ſtables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the ſame as above.

No. 3. A lot of Land oppoſite the aforeſaid premiſes, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforeſaid premiſes with firewood for a number of years.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may be further ſatisfied of the advantageous ſituation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the ſame, and know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to ENOCH BOON.

July 30, 1791. ¶

TAken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th inſt. on the Briſtol road, ſeven miles above Frankford, a large bay HORSE, with a large blaze in his face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSHUA WALTON.

July 29, 1795. †

WANTED,

A MAN and his Wife, well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry and farming, to take care of a farm and dairy, five miles from town. They will meet with good encouragement; enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette. Aug. 2. †

BOSTON, July 28.

From LISBON, June 9.

Extract of a letter, wrote the 21ſt of May, by James Simpſon, Eſq; Conſul to the United States of America, at Gibraltar, to Meſſrs. John Bulkley and Son at Liſbon.

"I truſt the American flag will henceforward be free from any inſult from the Mooriſh cruizers, and that I ſhall ſoon have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you that all matters have been ſettled in that quarter. You will hear from our mutual friend, Col. Humphreys, I was happy to ſee him arrive in good health."

For a few days after the late inſurrection in Paris, the Gazettes of that city were filled with proclamations to the peo- from the Convention, and addreſſes, &c. from the committee of public ſafety to the citizens of Paris, couched in the moſt moving and energetic language, pointing out to them, their real enemies, and the enemies to all liberty and order, the old Jacobins; and contradicting the many infamous calumnies and lies propagated by them, with reſpect to the meaſures and deſigns of the Convention.

July 29.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, ſet out from Dunkirk on the 14th June for Madrid; he took the route of Paris.

The expedition againſt the Spaniſh poſſeſſions in Florida, from the ſtate of Georgia, is again revived—nor does its appearance ſeem leſs portentious to the peace of the United States than the complete ſucceſs to the views of the leaders. Gen. Clark, of Georgia, who took a commiſſion in the French ſervice, is ſaid to be one leader—a Captain Lang another—who together have raiſed a revolt throughout Eaſt-Florida, which Spaniſh laſſitude will find a difficulty in ſuppreſſing—eſpecially as the inhabitants of Eaſt-Florida, in general, and a large majority of thoſe of Weſt-Florida, are ripe for revolt, and will undoubtedly join the invaders

By Capt. Aubin, 20 days from Petit-Bourg, (Guadaloupe) arrived at Newbury-port, we learn—that 30 ſail of Engliſh veſſels, including the convoy, with troops on board, ſailed from England for the Weſt-Indies, twelve of which were taken by two French frigates, eight of the prizes arrived at Petit Bourg, on the 2d July, with 750 troops on board. The priſoners ſent to Point Petre.

The Engliſh Miniſtry are unceaſing in their efforts to diſtreſs France—and their expedients to this end threaten extenſive miſery. Few French frigates are ſaid to cruiſe; whether from policy or neceſſity, is not known. Of the many proviſion veſſels bound to France from the neutral nations, very few are ſuppoſed to eſcape being carried into Engliſh ports—as their cruiſers have in a manner lined the French coaſt.

We have received ſeveral letters from Liſbon, by the lateſt arrival. The following are extracts: "Liſbon, June 5. The Portugueſe are ſtrong in the Mediterranean againſt the Algerines; therefore nothing is to be dreaded from them—neither have we heard of any depredations made by the Moors. Col. Humphreys arrived laſt month at Gibraltar from America, and it is ſuppoſed every thing will be amicably ſettled with the Barbary powers."

A letter from Mr. Simpſon, the American Conſul at Gibraltar, confirms the above; and contradicts the inſidious reports circulated, of a truce being brought about by Great Britain and Spain, between the Portugueſe and Algerines.

By the arrival of the Dolphin, *Captain* Boyton, 38 *days from* Liverpool, *we have received a Paper from thence of ſo late a date as the* 15*th June, from which we have culled the following:*

PARIS, May 30.

The cavalry are ſtill encamped in the Thuilleries, where none are permitted to enter without tickets. The citizens of the ſection of the Arſenal remain under arms, day and night, to guard that important poſt. The government makes the ſame allowance to them as the troops of the line, viz. a pound of bread, a pound of meat, and half a pint of wine.

The greater part of the ſections of Paris finiſhed yeſterday their inveſtigation. They concluded by making proviſion for the wives and children of the Terroriſts who have been executed.

It is not poſſible to penetrate into the diſpoſition of the Spaniſh government—Notwithſtanding the diſaſters which it has experienced ſince the commencement of the war, it does not appear very earneſt to conclude a peace. The negociations which were opened at Figuieres have, in conſequence, been broken off.

There has been a dreadful ſtorm in Burgundy. The hail was ſo large as to kill ſeveral men and cattle. This is much to be regretted, as it tends to retard the harveſt, at a time when proviſions are ſo ſcarce.

LONDON, June 8.

The Paris papers of the 31ſt of May, and 1ſt June, contain very important and intereſting intelligence relative to the inſurrection at Toulon, and the ſtate of Paris.—The intelligence from Toulon is of ſo late a date as the 25th of laſt month. It appears that the inſurrection there was not then quelled, and that the city was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the inſurgents. For the purpoſe of giving a greater degree of colour and formality to their proceedings, the inſurgents prevailed upon two of the deputies on miſſion in the South, Poultier and Guerin, to enter the city.

They are there kept in a ſtate of confinement; and it is apprehended that the inſurgents mean to force them to iſſue ſuch orders as they ſhall deem neceſſary to the execution of their projects. Having aſſembled a large force at Toulon, the inſurgents ſet out on their march to Marſeilles, to which it was determined to lay ſiege; previous, however, to their leaving Toulon, the Deputies on miſſion in the ſouthern departments, had arrived at Marſeilles, and had been very actively employed in aſſembling a force ſufficient to oppoſe the inſurgents.

Their attempts were ſucceſsful, and ſeveral battalions having been collected, left Marſeilles, determined to give the inſurgents battle; they came up with them near Marſeilles, and a ſharp, but ſhort, conflict enſued, in which the inſurgents were totally defeated. A force of thirty thouſand men is now aſſembling to lay ſiege to Toulon, the ſpeedy reduction of which is promiſed by the deputies at Marſeilles.

The moſt important feature of the intelligence received from Italy, contained the following article, dated Milan, May 2.—"Orders for forced marches have been given to ſeveral bodies of troops. By various letters from Turin it appears, that a council, at which the principal military officers aſſiſted, has been held, the reſult of which was, to drive the enemy from the territory they poſſeſſed in Italy—A fourth campaign would, of courſe, be neceſſary, in order to obtain a laſting and honourable peace."

It was rumoured on Friday, that the garriſon of Luxembourg had made a ſucceſsful ſally, in which the French had ſuffered a conſiderable loſs both in men and cannon. This report is now confirmed by a meſſenger arrived from Frankfort with letters and diſpatches of the 25th ult. which mention the circumſtance in very poſitive terms. The ſortie is ſaid, by theſe diſpatches, to have taken place on the 10th ult. and it was of ſo important a kind as to lead to a probability of the French raiſing the ſiege.

Tranquility is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed in Paris; all the leaders of the inſurgents have been tried, condemned and executed, without any attempt having been made to reſcue them from puniſhment.

With reſpect to the Mediterranean fleet, the Deputy, Niow, who is on board the fleet, has ſent a diſpatch to Marſeilles, ſtating, that the fleet is in the outer harbour, and out of reach of the inſurgents.

On Saturday arrived four mails from Hamburgh, which contain a variety of intelligence. The moſt material news in the ſecond Declaration of his Imperial Majeſty's miniſters at the diet of Ratiſbon, declaring that the Emperor, in conſequence of the ſolicitation of the ſtates of Germany, was ready to enter into a negociation of peace between the Empire and French Republic. He exhorts the ſtates to remain united, according to the conſtitution of the Germanic Empire, and to continue their preparations for war, as the only means of obtaining honourable and advantageous terms. The Electors of Cologne, Mentz, Treves and Saxe, the Duke of Wirtemberg, and the Biſhop of Wirtzberg, have accordingly declared, that they will enter into no ſeparate treaty with France, but through the medium of the Emperor.

In conſequence of a declaration by Mr. Crawford, the Engliſh Charge des Affaires at Copenhagen, ſignifying that all Daniſh ſhips laden with corn for France, would be ſeized, and the lading and freightage paid for, the exportation of that article from the Daniſh ſtates has been prohibited till the firſt of September next.

General Clairfait has under his command an army of about 120,000 men. Theſe troops are well appointed, and in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline.

All the information from Conſtantinople tends to ſhew by more than implication, that the ſeizure of Poland by the Empreſs of Ruſſia muſt inevitably produce a rupture on the part of the Turks and their allies.

Accounts from Vienna ſtate, that the Auſtrian troops in Gallicia have been conſiderably reinforced for the purpoſe of checking ſome Poles, who are exerting themſelves to form a new confederation. The Ottoman Porte ſecretly conniving at their proceedings.

In the Houſe of Peers on Friday, Lord Lauderdale moved an addreſs to his majeſty of conſiderable length, ſtating the opinion of that Houſe to be, that the preſent ſituation of France ſhould be no obſtacle to negociation, &c. &c. The motion was ſupported by Lord Guildford, and oppoſed by Lords Grenville and Mulgrave. On the queſtion being called for, there appeared, for the motion, 8,—againſt it, 53. Majority, 45.

M. D'Hervilly, commandant of a French legion ſtationed at Southampton, and ſeveral officers, received orders on Tueſday to join their ſeveral corps with all poſſible ſpeed, and hold themſelves in readineſs to embark.

A deſcent is ſuppoſed to be intended to be made in the Bay of Concale, near St. Maloes. The ci-devant biſhop of Dol, in Britanny, has alſo left London for the purpoſe of aſſiſting in this expedition.

An attempt will certainly ſoon be made upon the French coaſt. A number of gun veſſels are ready, and a floating battery to attack the forts which ſhips cannot get near, is immediately to be conſtructed, under the direction of the ingenious and active Captain Schank.

June 10.

On Sunday arrived a meſſenger from Peterſburgh. He brings with him the ratification of a treaty entered into between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and our court, by which the former binds herſelf to a proſecution of the war, and to furniſh twelve ſhips of the line and eight frigates which may ſoon be expected to reach one of our ports.

A triple alliance is likewiſe about to be formed, between our court and that of Peterſburgh and Vienna. The Emperor has already ſigned it, and it has been forwarded to the Imperial miniſter here, to obtain the ratification of his majeſty. The object of this alliance is to counteract the views of Pruſſia, in the unnatural union which that power has formed with the French Republic. If the Empreſs is ſerious in her intentions, which there is little room to doubt, ſhe will ſoon give full employment to all the armies of Pruſſia.

Our navy is not more reſpectable on account of its unexampled force, than from the tried ability and courage of which it can ſo largely boaſt. This Summer we truſt will furniſh ſome brilliant pages for the future hiſtorian of Great Britain.

The French ſeem completely to have given up all idea of conteſting the maſtery of the ocean with us. The ſyſtem of having ſeveral detached ſquadrons therefore conſtantly at ſea, ſeems to be the beſt that this country can adopt, and which we have already repeatedly recommended.

By the laſt meſſenger from Italy we learn, that Admiral Hotham had been joined by four Neapolitan ſhips of the line, which made his fleet equal to the French even before any reinforcement could arrive from England.

There was a very hot preſs on the river on Friday night laſt, when ſeveral hundred able ſeamen were procured.

June 11.

The Ruſſian ſquadron, intended to act under the orders of our Admiral Hannikott; is deſtined to protect the north ſeas from the naval forces of the States General, ſhould they be brought into action; which, according to the preſent appearance is, however, very doubtful, from the general diſcontents which prevail in Holland in conſequence of their late connection with the French Republic.

On the 2d inſt. rear Admiral Pringle ſailed with our fleet from the Downs, and carried with him Pilots, for the Ruſſian ſhips. Admiral Duncan ſhifted his flag to the Defence, of 64 guns.

We have no doubt but the King of Pruſſia has directed the merchants of Dantzig to ſend all the grain to France, contracted for in that port by our merchants many months ſince. But the queſtion is how this corn can be got to France; for the north ſeas are ſo blocked up by our cruizers, that ſcarce a veſſel can paſs, without being brought too by them.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

A letter direct from Paris, was received on yeſterday ſe'nnight by a reſpectable houſe in Mancheſter, from M. Perregaux and Co. the French national Bankers, giving the following important information,—"That the decree of of the National Convention, on the 10th of October, 1793, ordering that all property belonging to Engliſh ſubjects ſhould be confiſcated, is reverſed—by a ſecond decree of the the third of January laſt.—All ſpecie and effects of every kind, are ordered, therefore, to be reſtored, and are now ready to be diſpoſed of, as the reſpective proprietors in this kingdom may direct."

On the 5th inſt. arrived at Hull, the American ſhip Peggy, Capt. Van Ranſeller, which veſſel left Havre de Grace the Sunday morning before. Major Campbell, of the 69th regiment, who was taken priſoner with Gen. O'Hara at Toulon, came in her as a paſſenger. Capt. Ranſeller was at Paris during the whole of the late commotions, and ſays, that at one time the Jacobin party, in oppoſition to the Convention, had not leſs than 60,000 men in arms, to which the Convention oppoſed an army of 100,000, but no action took place between them. At preſent, however, tranquility is reſtored to the capital, and the Convention has reſumed its functions and powers. In every part of France where the Captain has been, the crops of corn upon the ground appear to be in great forwardneſs, and the approaching harveſt is likely to be very abundant.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 5.

The public have been diſtracted with conjectures on the ſubject of the final ratification of the Treaty, by the Preſident. We now hear from good authority that he has not given his final ſanction to that inſtrument, and it is alſo added, that the exchange of ratifications would not be agreed to at any rate, until certain pending negociations are brought to a favourable iſſue. What theſe negociations are we have not poſitively learnt; but it is ſaid, they relate either to the ſubject of the 12th article of the Treaty, which was rejected by the Senate, or to the late inſtructions iſſued by Great-Britain for the capture of our veſſels. If ſo, a peaceable expreſſion of the ſentiments of the people, is a meaſure very ſeaſonable.

Aurora.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north of Ireland to his ſon in this city, dated May 26, 1795.

"The people are flocking from all parts of this oppreſſed country to America. Here there is no appearance of any thing elſe but war and bloodſhed, both from foreign and domeſtic enemies. There is a new ſet of Republicans called defenders, riſing in this country who travel by night, and break open houſes, the families of which, who are capable of bearing arms, are compelled to ſwear to be true to the French, and aſſiſt them as far as in their power, with arms, money &c. and that they will no longer bear any alleigance to king George the third, with many other treaſonable expreſſions. Though ſome of them have been brought to the gallows, it does not in the leaſt retard or diſcourage the reſt, who are daily gaining more friends, &c. Theſe proceedings are chiefly confined to to the province of Connaught.

On Friday, the 14th inſt. at 8 oclock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, will be ſold by public vendue,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate on Great Timber-creek, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, of which about 18 are good meadow, under good bank, and more may eaſily be made, between 60 and 70 acres thereof are woodland, the remainder cleared and good arable land, the ſoil of which is ſtrong and fertile, under good fence. There are on the premiſes a frame houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a well of excellent water at the door--alſo good landing where ſhallops may load with convenience. There is alſo a valuable Shad Fiſhery on the premiſes; it is ſituated about 4 miles from the town of Glouceſter, and 5 from Woodbury. Timber-creek is navigable for large ſhallops for ſeveral miles above this place; its ſituation is eligible on account of its proximity to, and water carriage from the door to Philadelphia market, whence its diſtance by water is not above nine or ten miles. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may have more certain directions by applying to Col. Ellis, at the town of Glouceſter.——Approved Notes at 4 and 6 months will be taken in payment. *Aug.* 3.

FOOTMAN, & Co. auctioneers.

Newtown Stage.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber has erected a STAGE, to run between Newtown and Philadelphia, by the way of Four-Lanes-End and Buſſeltown, twice a week, in the following manner:

THE STAGE ſets ſets out from his houſe in Newtown every Tueſday and Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Camel, in Second-ſtreet, the ſame evening; and ſets off from Philadelphia the following days reſpectively, at the ſame hour, and arrives at Newtown in the ſame evenings.

Paſſage for each perſon to the City One Dollar; from Four-Lanes-End Three quarters of a Dollar, and the ſame to return; Way-paſſengers Four-pence a mile; and for baggage weighing 150lb. the ſame, and in proportion for all above 20lb. weight, which will be free.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that a well regulated Academy has lately been eſtabliſhed at Newtown, in which all the branches of literature are taught, under the direction of able maſters.

The eſtabliſhment of his ſtage he hopes will contribute much to the convenience of Gentlemen and Ladies of the city who wiſh to ſend their children to this Seminary, not only the convenience of ſending them by this conveyance, but the opportunity their parents and friends will have of viſiting them often, at a very moderate expence.

JOHN TORBERT.

July 29, 1795.

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States,

THAT the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commiſſioners of Loans, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the invalids whoſe penſions they may claim.

Hereafter all Invalids on the penſion liſt are to apply to the reſpective Loan-Offices for their penſions on the fifth of March and September every year, without further notice.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well encloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malleſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether Providence townſhip, Delaware county, in June, a ſmall white COW, five or ſix years old, has ſome red on her head and neck, a ſhort tail, and her near ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL.

July 20, 1795. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Edwards, late of Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

ADAM LARER, Executor.
† ESTHER LARER, Executrix.

NOTICE.

THE Paymaſter of the New-Jerſey Troops, agreeably to his inſtructions for that purpoſe, has appointed ABNER WOODRUFF, his Aſſiſtant, for paying to the privates of the infantry and artillery, who ſerved on the late Weſtern Expedition, the additional Pay of 66 Cents per month, allowed by an act of Congreſs of the 2d January, 1795; and for the convenience of the individuals he will attend in each county, at the Places and Times undermentioned, *viz.*

At *Suſſex Court-houſe, on*	Monday,	*Auguſt*	10th.
Belvidere,	Wedneſday		12th.
Succaſunny-Plains,	Friday,		14th.
Morris-Town,	Monday,		17th.
Pompton,	Wedneſday,		19th.
Hackenſack,	Friday,		21ſt.
Newark.	Monday,		24th.
Elizabeth-Town,	Tueſday,		25th.
Brunſwick,	Thurſday,		27th.
Somerſet C. Houſe,	Saturday,		29th.
Flemington,	Tueſday,	*Sept.*	1ſt.
Trenton,	Thurſday,		3d.
Cramberry,	Saturday,		5th.
Middle-Town P.	Tueſday,		8th.
Monmouth C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		10th.
Little Egg-Harbour,	Saturday,		12th.
Great Egg-Harbour,	Tueſday,		15th.
Cape-May C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		17th.
Bridge-Town,	Saturday,		19th.
Salem-Town,	Tueſday,		22d.
Woodbury,	Thurſday,		24th.
Burlington City,	Saturday,		26th.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Paymaſter to the New-Jerſey Troops.

Elizabeth-Town. July 6, 1795. 2m

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a mark round his knee. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.

July 20th, 1795. §

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Farm, on the Ridge road, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of May, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and has a ſtreak in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN LEVERING, Inn-keeper.

June 30, 1795. †

To be Let, for the Summer Seaſon,
In a pleaſant part of the country, on the Oxford road, nine miles from Philadelphia,

THREE ROOMS, one of which is a Parlour, the other two Chambers. Where alſo may be had, Stabling, Paſture, &c.

Enquire of the Printers. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons intereſted in the ſeveral tracts, pieces and parcels of lands, lying as follows: within a place called the Angle, in the county of Suſſex, in the townſhip of Newtown and county aforeſaid. In the townſhip of Roxbury, and near a place called Rockfeticus iron-works, both in the county of Morris: In the townſhip of Dover and county of Monmouth: In the townſhips of Little Egg-harbour and Northampton, in the county of Burlington: In the townſhips of Dover, Deptford and Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter: An iſland or mud flats in the river Delaware above Petty's iſland; all formerly belonging to William Smith, Eſq; late of the city of Burlington, deceaſed, who died inteſtate or without legally diſpoſing of the ſame; That we, the ſubſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey, Commiſſioners to make partition of the aforeſaid lands to and amongſt the heirs of the ſame William Smith, deceaſed, and any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, do intend to meet at the houſe of Okey Hoagland, in the city of Burlington, on the eighth day of Auguſt next enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, and either by ourſelves, or in conjunction with the ſame Chief Juſtice, by ballot, to allot and aſcertain the ſhares and parts aforeſaid, purſuant to the act of Aſſembly of the ſtate of New-Jerſey reſpecting lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants and tenants in common. Given under our hands this 25th

June, 1795. JOSIAH FOSTER,
§ MOSES KEMPTON,
June 25, 1795. JOHN BURR.

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware,

&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,
Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

FOR SALE,

A FURNACE of all kinds of Iron Caſtings, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey; it is well ſupplied with wood and ore; has very convenient buildings, and is advantageouſly ſituated both for the New-York and Philadelphia markets; its metal being ſuperior to that of moſt other works, and equal to any; being provided with ſtock, and in blaſt, will yield immediate proceeds to the purchaſer, to whom very eaſy terms will be offered. Apply to WILLIAM DAVIDSON, No, 27, North Fifth ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to Meſſrs. ROBINS & TUTHILL, New-York. 6w

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NEW-JERSEY, *ſſ. Glouceſter County, Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of June term,* 1795.

ON the petition of Nathan Biſhop Jennings, an inſolvent debtor in the gaol at Woodbury, in the ſaid county, the Court have appointed the Fifteenth day of Auguſt next, and the Gaol, as the time and place at which they will attend, to hear what can be ſaid for and againſt the liberation of the ſaid debtor, agreably to an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," paſſed at Trenton the 18th of March, 1795, of which the Creditors of the petitioner are to take notice.

† E. CLARK, Clerk.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,		
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickets; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. §

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 11th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be nine or ten years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and both hind feet white. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

MATTHEW HAIR.

June 17, 1795. *

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

A BLACK HORSE, with a ſtar and ſnip, three white feet, 13 hands and an half high, now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania; ſaid horſe was claimed and put to paſture by one James Oſbourne, late of Solebury townſhip, in ſaid county, who was ſuppoſed to have ſtolen a horſe from Dr. John Watſon, of the ſame place, and adverti ſed as the perpetrator of the theft. The owner (if ſtolen) is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date to defray the expences. JOSEPH HARROLD.

Buckingham, June 26, 1795. †

A ROBBERY.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Man, who calls himſelf DANIEL DOCHARTY, about five feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, about 35 years of age, black hair, which he wore tied and clubbed; had on a long blue coat and black ſtuff veſt, did, on the 29th inſtant, about the hour of ten o'clock, near the Mariner's Compaſs, about 20 miles from Lancaſter, aſſault, and with force of arms, rob me of one ſilver mounted hunting whip, with the letters F. R. cut with a knife on the end, one felt hat with a high crown, ſeveral jacket patterns, ſome of ſtriped velvet, one of white jean with a black border, one printed jean, ſome bolts of lace, and ſeveral womens' fans. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Robber in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that he ſhall be convicted for the robbery, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES ARMOR, Innholder, at the Compaſs.

JAMES ROSS.

June 30, 1795. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſſon townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large GRAZING FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. John Piſſant, containing about 471 acres; more than 200 of which are meado of the beſt quality, the remainder conſiſts of cedar and maple ſwamp, upland, and outſide marſh, moſtly fit to be taken in. It is ſituate on the river Delaware, with a commodious and excellent landing, directly oppoſite to Cheſter, and between Repaupa and Raccoon creeks, in Glouceſter county, from which creeks public market-boats go every week to the city. This Farm may be conveniently divided into two, having two dwellings in good ſituations; has barns and ſtabling for feeding 60 head of cattle, and from its many advantages muſt be an object for any one extenſively in the grazing or dairy way. For terms, and more particular information, apply to RICHARD WHITEHEAD, No. 62, Vine-ſtreet. *7w

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Four Dollars Reward.

STRYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſtant, a Black HORSE, about 14 hands and a half high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, one fore foot white, ſhort ſwitch tail, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry-alley, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,

CHARLES CAREY.

June 14, 1795. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3395.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. III.

THE opposers of the treaty seem to have put invention on the rack to accumulate charges against it, in a great number of cases, without regard even to plausibility. If we suppose them sincere, we must often pity their ignorance; if insincere, we must abhor the spirit of deception which it betrays. Of the preposterous nature of some of their charges, specimens will be given in the course of these remarks; though while nothing, which is colourable, will remain unattended to, it were endless to attempt a distinct refutation of all the wild and absurd things which are and will be said. It is vain to combat the vagaries of diseased imaginations. The monsters they engender are no sooner destroyed than new legions supply their places. Upon this, as upon all former occasions, the good sense of the people must be relied upon, and it must be taken for granted, that it will be sufficient for their conviction to give solid answers to all such objections as have the semblance of reason; that now, as heretofore, they will maintain their character abroad and at home, for deliberation and reflection and disappoint those who are in the habit of making experiments upon their credulity, who, treating them as children, fancy that sugar-plumbs and toys will suffice to gain their confidence and attachment, and to lead them blind-fold, whithersoever desired.

In considering the treaty, it presents itself under two principal heads; the permanent articles, which are the first ten, and which, with some supplementary provisions, adjust the controverted points between the two countries; the temporary articles, which are all the remaining ones, and which establish the principles of mutual intercourse, as to GENERAL navigation and commerce. The manner of discussion will correspond with this natural division of the subject.

An objection meets the treaty at the threshold. It is said that our envoy abandoned the ground which our government had uniformly held, and with it our rights and interests as a nation, by acceding, in the preamble of the treaty, to the idea of terminating the differences between the two countries, "*in such a manner, as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding.*"

It is observed in support of this, that our government has constantly charged the first breaches of this treaty upon Great-Britain, in the two particulars of carrying away the negroes, and detaining the posts; that while the evacuation of New-York was going on, a demand of the surrender of the negroes was made by Congress, through our Commander in Chief, which not being complied with, Commissioners were sent to ascertain the number carried away, with a view to a claim of compensation; that early and repeated applications were also made for the surrender of the Western Posts, which not only was not done, but it is proved by the circumstances, that orders were not given for it according to the true intent of the treaty, and that there was from the beginning, a design to infract, and a virtual infraction of the article with respect to this object—all this, it is alleged, has been the uniform language of our government, and has demonstrated by Mr. Jefferson to be true, in his letter to Mr. Hammond, of the 29th of May, 1792; and it is asserted that the ground ought not to have been given up by Mr. Jay, because it was the standard of the mutual rights and duties of the parties, as to the points unexecuted of the treaty of peace.

A proper examination of these matters is therefore called for, not only by the specific objection which is made to the principle which is contained in the preamble, but by the influence which a right solution is calculated to have, in giving a favourable or unfavourable complexion to the whole plan of the adjustment.

It is true, as suggested, that our government has constantly charged as breaches of the treaty by Great-Britain, the two particulars which have been stated: but it is believed to be not true, that it has uniformly charged them as FIRST breaches of the treaty. Individuals may have entertained this idea. The state of Virginia seems to have proceeded upon it in some public acts; but as far as is recollected, that ground was never formally or explicitly taken by the government of the United States in the above mentioned letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, when, for the first time, an attempt was made to vindicate or excuse the whole conduct of this country, in regard to the treaty of peace, contrary, I will venture to say, to the general sense of well informed men.

The most solemn act of our government on this head, is an address of Congress to the different States of the 13th April, 1787.

This address admits contraventions of the treaty on our part, and instead of defying either justification or extenuation of them from prior infractions by Great-Britain, urges the different states to a repeal of all contravening laws.

But if the fact, in this respect, were admitted to be as stated by the adversaries of the treaty, it would not authorise their conclusion.

It would not follow, that, because the ground had been taken by the government, it ought to have been pertinaciously kept. If upon fair examination it had appeared to be not solid, or if an adherence to it would have obstructed a reasonable adjustment of differences.

Nations, no more than individuals, ought to persist in error, especially at the sacrifice of their peace and prosperity;—besides, nothing is more common in disputes between nations, than each side to charge the other with being the aggressor or delinquent. This mutual crimination, either from the nature of circumstances or from the allusions of the passions, is sometimes sincere; at other times it is dictated by pride or policy—But in all such cases where one party is not powerful enough to dictate to the other, and where there is a mutual disposition to avoid war; the natural retreat for both is in compromise, which waves the question of first aggression or delinquency. This is the salva for national pride; the escape for mutual error; the bridge by which nations, arrayed against each other, are enabled to retire with honor, and without bloodshed, from the field of contest. In cases of mutual delinquency, the question of the first default is frequently attended with real difficulty and doubt.—One side has an equal right with the other, to have and maintain its opinion.—What is to be done when the pride of neither will yield to the arguments of the other? War, or a waves of the point, is the alternative. What sensible man, what humane man will deny that a compromise, which secures substantially the objects of interest, is almost always preferable to war on so punctilious and unmanageable a point?

Reject the principle of compromise, and the feuds of nations must become much more deadly than they have heretofore been. There would scarcely ever be room for the adjustment of difference without an appeal to the sword; and when drawn, it would seldom be sheathed but with the destruction of one or the other party. The earth now too often stained, would then continually stream with human gore.

From the situation of the thing, and of the parties, there never could be a rational doubt that the compromising plan was the only one on which the United States and Great-Britain could ever terminate their differences without war; that the question, who was the first delinquent, would have been an eternal bar to accommodation, and consequently that a dismission of that question was a pre-requisite to agreement. Had our envoy permitted the negociation to be arrested by obstinacy on this head, he would have shewn himself to be the diplomatic pedant, rather than the able negociator, and would have been justly chargeable with sacrificing to punctilio, the peace of his country. It was enough for him, as he did, to ascertain by a preliminary discussion, the impossibility of bringing the other party to concede to the point.

An impartial survey of the real state of the question, will satisfy candid and discerning men, that it was wise and politic to dismiss it. This shall be attempted.

It has been observed, that two branches of the Treaty of peace are charged upon Great-Britain; the carrying away of the negroes, and the detention of the posts. It remains to investigate the reality of these branches, and to fix the periods when they can be said to have happened.

As to the negroes, the true sense of the article in the treaty of peace, which respects them, is disputed.

The words of the stipulation are (Art, 7.) that "his Britanic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without *causing any destruction* or *carrying away any negroes* or *other property of the American* inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the United States."

These terms admit of two constructions; one that no negroes, or other articles which *had been* American property should be carried away, the other, that the evacuations were to be made, *without depredation*, consequently that no new destruction was to be committed, and that negroes or other articles, which at the time of the cessations of hostilities, *continued to be* the *property* of American inhabitants, unexchanged by the operations of war, should be forborne to be carried away.

The first is the construction which was adopted by this country, and the last is that insisted on by Great-Britain.

The arguments which support her construction are these:

I. The established laws of war give to an enemy the *use* and *enjoyment*, during the war, of all *real* property, of which he obtains possession, and the absolute ownership of all *personal* property, which falls into his hands. The latter is called *booty*, and, except ships, becomes vested in the captors the moment they acquire a firm possession. With regard to ships, it seems to be a general rule of the marine law, that condemnation is necessary to complete investment of the property in the captor.

II. Negroes, by the laws of the States, in which slavery is allowed, are personal property. They, therefore, on the principle of those laws, like horses, cattle, and other moveables, were liable to become booty—and belonged to the enemy as soon as they came into his hands. Belonging to him, he was free either to apply them to his own use, or to set them at liberty. If he did the latter, the grant was irrevocable, restitution was impossible. Nothing in the laws of nations, or in those of Great-Britain, will authorise the resumption of liberty once granted to a human being.

III. The negroes in question were either taken in the course of military operations, or they joined the British army upon invitation by proclamation. However dishonorable to Great-Britain the latter may have been as an illiberal species of warfare, there is no ground to say that the strict rules of war did not warrant it, or that the effect was not in the one case as well as in the other, a change of property in the thing.

IV. The stipulation relates to "negroes or *other property* of the *American* inhabitants," putting negroes on the same footing with any other article. The characteristic of the subject of the stipulation being *property* of *American* inhabitants, whatever had lost that character could not be the object of the stipulation. But the negroes in question, by the laws of war, had lost that character, they were therefore not within the stipulation.

Why did not the United States demand the surrender of captured vessels, and of all other moveables which had fallen into the hands of the enemy? The answer is, because common sense would have revolted against such a construction. No one could believe that an indefinite surrender of all the spoils or booty of a seven years war was ever intended to be stipulated; and yet the demand for a horse, or an ox, or a piece of [illegible] be completely within the terms "negroes or other proper," as a negro—consequently the reasoning which proves that one is not included, excludes the other.

The silence of the United States, as to every other article, is therefore a virtual abandonment of that sense of the stipulation which requires the surrender of negroes.

V. In the interpretation of treaties, things *odious* or *immoral* are not to be presumed. The abandonment of negroes, who had been induced to quit their masters on the faith of official proclamation, promising them liberty, to fall again under the yoke of their masters, and into slavery, it is as *odious* and *immoral* as can be conceived. It is odious, not only as it imposes an act of perfidy on one of the contracting parties; but as it tends to bring back to servitude, men once made free. The general interests of humanity conspire with the obligation which Great-Britain had contracted towards the negroes, to repel this construction of the treaty, if another case be found.

VI. But another, and a less exceptionable construction is found in considering the clause as inserted, for greater caution, *to secure evacuations without depredation.* It may be answered, that this was superfluous, because hostilities having ceased, the stipulations to surrender implied of itself that it was to be done without depredation. But, to this the reply is, that a part of the clause manifestly contemplates the case of new depredations, and provides a guard against it, in the promise that the evacuations shall be made without *causing any destruction.* To cause destruction is to do some new act of violence. This reflection destroys the argument drawn from the superfluousness of the stipulation in the sense here given to it, and by shewing that it must have such a sense in one part, authorises the conclusion, that the remainder of the clause has a similar sense. The connection of the two things is parts of one sentence, confirms this inference.

These arguments certainly have great weight, and do not admit of easy refutation. It is a fact too, that the opinions of some of the ablest lawyers of our country have, from the beginning, corresponded with the construction they enforce

It is not enough for us to be persuaded that some of the negociators who made the peace, intended the article in our sense. It is necessary that it should be found in the instrument itself, and from the nature of it, ought to have been expressed with clearness and without ambiguity. If there be real ambiguity in such a case, the odiousness of the effect will incline the scale against us.

It does not remove the difficulty to say, that compensation for the negroes might have been a substitute for the thing.—When one party promise a specific thing to another, nothing but the thing itself will satisfy the promise. The party to whom it is made cannot be required to accept in lieu of it an equivalent. It follows, that compensation for the negroes would not have been a performance of the stipulation to forbear to carry them away, and therefore, if there be any thing odious in the specific thing itself, the objection to the interpretation which requires it, is not done away by the idea of substituting compensation. For the article does not admit such substitution, and its sense cannot be defined by what it does not admit.

Some colour to our sense of the article results from these expressions in the same clause, leaving in all fortifications, the *American* artillery that may be therein."—But this expression is not of equivalent force to that of property of *American inhabitants.*—For example, suppose an American ship to have been captured and condemned, it might still be said of her, in a certain sense, this is an "American ship," alluding to the country of which she had been the ship, but it could not be said in any sense of her, this ship is American *property*, or the *property* of American inhabitants. The country of which a thing was, may often be used with aptness as a term of description of that thing, though it may have changed owners; but the term *property*, which is synonimous with *ownership*, can never be used in the present tense as descriptive of an ownership which has ceased. Moreover, if the expressions in the two cases had been (as they are not) of equivalent force, it would not follow that they were to have the same meaning in both cases, being applied to different matters. For an odious consequence in one instance would be a reason for rejecting a particular sense of a word or phrase, which would be proper in another, to which no such consequence was attached.

Let me now ask this question of any candid man. Is our construction of the article respecting the negroes, so much better supported than that of Great Britain, as to justify our pronouncing with positiveness that the carrying them away was a breach of the treaty?

To me it appears clear, that this must be considered, speaking favourably for us, as a very doubtful point, and that we cannot with confidence predicate a breach of the treaty by it happened in May, this event. If it was one

The affair of the western posts is now to be examined; that the detention of them, after the proper point of time for delivering them up, was a breach of the treaty, will not bear a dispute. But what that proper time was, is a serious question between the parties.

Our government has contended, that the posts ought to have been surrendered with all convenient speed after the provisional treaty took effect—and Mr. Jefferson, who is much cited on the present occasion, has shewn, by an ingenious and elaborate deduction of circumstances, that this was not only not done but never intended.

But Mr. Jefferson has not even discussed the question, whether the provisional or the definitive treaty was the act from which the obligation to perform was to date. This is an important omission, for Great Britain affirms the definitive treaty to be the criterion.

As an original question, much might be said on both sides. The natural relation of the terms *provisional* or *preliminary* and *definitive* seems to exhibit the former as inchoate and imperfect, and to refer to the latter the conclusive obligatory force and legal perfection. There is room therefore to say, that all but the mere cessation of hostilities, or for the execution of which there is no precise point of time fixed in the preliminary articles, is referred to in the definitive treaty.

On the other hand, it may be argued, that a preliminary treaty is as much a national treaty as a definitive one, both being made by an equal and the competent authority, and that there is no good reason why those things which are sufficiently regulated by the preliminary, should not go into immediate and complete effect, equally as if regulated by the definitive treaty, or why the latter should be considered as any thing more than an instrument for adjusting points which may have been left open by the preliminary articles, and for giving more perfect form. Accordingly, there are examples of preliminary treaties going into mutual and full execution, though never followed by definitive treaties.

But, however this question may have stood on principle, the conduct of our government in the particular case has settled it against us, and has completely sanctioned the doctrine of Great-Britain.

If performance was to date from the provisional articles, this applies as well to us as to Great-Britain. It was incumbent upon Congress to have notified the treaty with the proper solemnities to the different States and their citizens; to have made the recommendations stipulated by the fifth article, and to have enjoined the observance of all those things which were promised on our part. The nature of some of these stipulations rendered it particularly urgent that no time should be lost. But all was deferred till the ratification in this country of the definitie treaty. The 15th day of January 1784, is the date of the act which at-

tempts to carry the treaty into effect on our part. This then is a practical ſettlement by ourſelves of the principle that performance was to date from the definitive treaty.

It is no objection to the poſition, that our ſea ports were previouſly evacuated; that was matter of mutual convenience, and though done does not change the ſtate of *ſtrict obligation* between the parties. Even in the view of liberal and conciliating procedure, the prompt ſurrender of our ſea ports are, for obvious reaſons, very different things.

But our dilemma is this, if the delay of orders for evacuating the weſtern poſts, previous to the ratification of the definitive treaty, was on the part of Great-Britain a breach of treaty, our delay to act upon the points ſtipulated by us till after that ratification, muſt have been equally a breach of treaty; and it muſt have been at leaſt cotemporary with any breach that could have been committed by Great-Britain.

We are compelled then by our own example to agree with Great-Britain that ſhe was not obliged to ſurrender the weſtern poſts till after the mutual ratification of the definitive treaty, and to abandon the ſuperſtructure, however ſoothing to our wiſhes, which has been reared upon a different foundation. If ſo, we muſt look to the period of the exchange of the ratification in Europe for the date of the orders for evacuating. I have not in my poſſeſſion materials for fixing with accuracy that period, but conſidering the time of the ratification here, and the time of its probable arrival in England, we are carried to the latter end of April or beginning of May 1784; ſo that it is not till about May, 1784, that we can charge upon Great-Britain a delinquency as to the ſurrender of the poſts.

Having now examined the nature of the infractions of the treaty of peace charged upon Great-Britain with reference to dates, I ſhall, in the next number of this defence, trace ſome inſtances of infraction on our part, with a like reference. The concluſions to be drawn from this compariſon, if I miſtake not, will greatly diſconcert ſome articles of the prevailing creed on this head, and go far towards confirming what was preliminary offered to evince the prudence of our Envoy in relinquiſhing the favourite ground.

CAMILLUS.

By the brig Betſey, Captain Bolter arrived at New-York in 42 days from Briſtol, we have the following advices:

LONDON, June 9.

Three mails from Corunna, and one from Liſbon arrived this morning. The Corunna mails have brought us the Madrid Gazettes from the 17th of April to the 19th ult.—They of them of importance, that have taken place in the provinces of Guipuſcoa and Catalonia. There is no mention in theſe gazettes of any negociation for peace having been entered into by the Spaniſh government, and indeed each gazette contains liſts of the ſubſcriptions of the Spaniſh nobles, clergy, placemen and penſioners, for continuing this juſt and neceſſary war; a mode of conduct, which, inſomuch as it tends to alleviate the burthens of the people, will, we are aware, be deemed by the penſioners and placemen of this country, extremely abſurd.

A letter from Scarborough, dated the 6th inſt. ſays, "We learn from Cloughton, four miles to the north of us, that a conſtant firing has been heard there ſince five this morning, ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome engagement at ſea to the north-eaſt.

This account is corroborated by the fiſhermen.

M. Garuinus, late ſecretary of legation to the Pruſſian embaſſy at Baſle, is gone to Paris on a ſecret miſſion.

From the Hague we learn, that a proclamation has been iſſued by the Repreſentatives for eſtabliſhing a national loan bank, which is to advance caſh upon the effects of the citizens, that they may comply with the requiſitions levied upon them; they are to have ſecurity from the Amſterdam bank.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 12th ult. ſtate, that excluſive of the four ſhips of the line fitted out there, orders are given by the Daniſh admiralty to fit out four more, which are the Kroner, 74 guns, the Sceland, 74, the Nordſtiern, 74, the Insfrod, 64.

The Daniſh Admiral Raas is to have the command of this fleet; and ſix more ſhips of the line have orders to be kept in readineſs for ſervice.

June 12.

Capt. Savage, of the Albion man of war, who convoyed the outward bound trade to Hamburgh, on his return captured ſeventeen veſſels, chiefly Americans, laden with proviſions and ſtores for France, and has brought them to the Nore.

Sixty veſſels, laden with corn and proviſions from America, reached Breſt harbour on the 4th inſtant.

We learn that a treaty of peace has been actually ſigned at Baſle between France, the Margrave of Baaden, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

June 15.

A report of the death of the ſon of the late king of France, and of the ſurrender of Luxembourg to the French, was circulated yeſterday with much confidence.

On the truth of that report, the Moniteurs and other Paris papers of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th inſt. which we received by expreſs this morning, enable us to afford a confirmation, together with a very ample detail of the circumſtances that attended both thoſe events.

The ſon of Louis XVI. died in the afternoon of the 8th inſtant. By the report repreſented to the convention by the committee of general ſafety on the next day, it appears that he had been for ſome time ill of a ſwelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. The ſymptoms at firſt were by no means alarming, nor were any dangerous conſequences apprehended until loſs of appetite, accompanied with a violent fever, enſued. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the 8th, the diſorder, it was pronounced would prove fatal, and at a quarter paſt two, on the ſame day, he died.

According to the ſtatement of the committee of general ſafety, the deceaſed was attended by the moſt eminent ſurgeons and phyſicians, and there is no reaſon for ſuppoſing that any of the duties which humanity dictates were neglected. This event puts the combined powers in a ſituation of ſome delicacy and difficulty. We can ſcarcely ſuppoſe that they will recognize the brother of Louis XVI. but we certainly are of opinion, that whether they do or not, will be of very little importance with regard to any impreſſion to be made on France. On the modifications of which the Republican conſtitution may be ſucceptible, there may be much difference in opinion; but we have every reaſon to believe, that to the republican principle the attachment of the people of France is very general.

The important fortreſs of Luxembourg ſurrendered by capitulation on the 7th inſt. By the articles of the capitulation, the garriſon were allowed to march out with the honors of war, to lay down their arms on the glacis of the fortreſs, and to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine. They are not to ſerve againſt the French Republic or her allies during the war, the emigrants, as uſual, unconditionally given up.

The loſs of Luxembourg will probably induce the Emperor to relinquiſh every idea of attempting the paſſage of the Rhine, and may perhaps convince him of the propriety of opening an immediate negociation for peace, the only mode of conduct by which he can regain his influence in the affairs of the empire, and diſappoint the projects of Pruſſia.

The Toulon fleet, we underſtand, have put to ſea with twenty ſail of the line, and as many frigates.

Admiral Hotham has alſo put to ſea with fifteen ſail of the line, to meet the French, and ten frigates, and four Neapolitan ſhips of the line.

The channel fleet paſſed Plymouth, with a fair wind, the day before yeſterday.

June 16.

A report has for ſome days been induſtriouſly propagated at Paris, that another inſurrection would break out on the 25th of Prairial (the 13th of June.) The report decides neither upon the authors nor the object of the inſurrection. It wavers between the party of the Terroriſts and the partizans of the Chouans; and, alternately attaching itſelf to each, leaves the public in doubt whether the revival of the ſyſtem of Robeſpierre is the object, or the reſtoration of Royalty —From the preſent tranquility, however, that exiſts at Paris, we ſhould be inclined to infer that there is as little foundation for this report as there was for the rumour circulated ſome months ago with ſuch pomp and circumſtance of alarm, of an inſurrection that was to take place in London. Yet the report has been noticed by the committee of General Safety, who have given a ſolemn aſſurance that they have taken the proper meaſures to quell any inſurrection that may occur.

Dreadful fire at Copenhagen.

Yeſterday advices were received in town from Elſineur, by a ſhip arrived at Yarmouth, giving an account of a moſt dreadful conflagration, having broken out at Copenhagen, which has deſtroyed one-third of that city, and continued to burn with great fury.

The following is a private letter on this melancholy ſubject, dated

Elſineur, June 6, 1795, 8 o'clock.

P. M.

"I am ſorry to inform you that yeſterday forenoon a moſt terrible fire broke out at Copenhagen, in the Old Holm, which has already conſumed near one third of the city, and continues ſtill to burn with equal rapidity. The Holm, together with the Arſenal, is totaly deſtroyed, and, ſome add, the Admiralty.

"Among the number is Erickſen, Jurgenſon, Veſchiers, Raaec's, Jones Sundorp, and Wiſinar; alſo two or three churches. When the laſt meſſage came away, the confuſion was ſo great, that little intelligence could be obtained.—The wind having prevailed from the Southward, has prevented the fire from extending to the Bank or Exchange, but God only knows where it will end. Some reports have prevailed that the colliers lying there were burnt, but this is without foundation; ſome few ſmall craft have been deſtroyed. Various reports prevail concerning the manner in which the fire firſt broke out, and the cauſe thereof, but I cannot find any of them as yet that ſeem to bear real credit. The laſt accounts left that city about two o'clock this afternoon, when fifteen or twenty ſtreets were already demoliſhed, and by this there is little doubt but a number more are gone.

The fire is very conſpicuous from our bridge, and now appears greatly extended. All the firſt houſes in trade, manufactory, &c. are in that part demoliſhed. What will become of us all, God only knows! An expreſs arrived here this afternoon, ordering our Magiſtrates to prepare all the bread they could, and ſend up. A number of people, I am informed, have loſt their lives, and no doubt more will follow, it is ſhocking to think of.

"The loſs will be very great indeed, and what this country is not at preſent in a condition to bear. Our fleet muſt now be ſtopped, as there are not materials to fit it out.

"I ſhall endeavour to get up in a few days, but the confuſion is at preſent ſo great there that it would be dangerous.

"You may expect further particulars as ſoon as I am acquainted with them."

From the Sun, a Miniſterial Paper.

We ſome time ago ſtated our doubts of the truth of the extent of the capitulation of the royaliſts and chouans, as repreſented in the proceedings of the National Convention. We are now juſtified in thoſe doubts by the laſt intelligence from France. The chouans are in great force in the department of Finiſterre, Cotes du Norde, and Morbihan, and the royaliſts are again ſhewing themſelves in La Vendee. The former are ſaid to have received a ſevere check on the 2d inſt. when their camp is ſtated to have been attacked and ſtormed near Orai, and 1100 of them killed; but theſe Conventional accounts have been ſo often found to be fallacious, for the purpoſe of miſleading the people, that they are not much to be depended upon.

An article from Rennes, of the 6th Prairial (May 25) ſtates, that the war with the Chouans is again broke out. In the departments of Ille and Vilain, Morbihan and the Cotes du Norde, they have corps of cavalry. They diſarm whole communes, cut down the Trees of Liberty, and maſſacre the republican ſoldiers. They have formed ſeveral corps of cavalry, and are altogether in very formidable force. It is doubtleſs, on certain information of this fact, that the expedition to Britanny is immediately to be carried into execution.

On the 9th inſt. the Louis d'Or ſold at Paris for 570 and 580 livres in Aſſignats.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

18 Prairial—June 6.

Victory over the Spaniards.

Blad, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Marbot, General of Diviſion, to the committee of Public Safety.

"Citizen Repreſentatives, I gave orders for ſtorming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Cloſſua and Elgolbar; which was executed with the greateſt ſucceſs.

"Perſuaded that my fellow citizens will hear the details with pleaſure, I ſubjoin the report of Gen. Marbot.

The National Convention recalled the Repreſentative Rouſſeau, with the army of the Weſtern Pyrennes, and appointed the Repreſentative of the People, Anguis, to ſucceed him.

TOULON.

Doulcet, in the name of the committee of Public Safety—"Repreſentatives of the People, I am now enabled, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, to confirm the happy news I announced to you at the laſt ſitting.

Toulon, like Paris, had had its 20th of May, but it has alſo had, like Paris, its 23d of May.

[Our readers will recollect, that the inſurrection broke out at Paris on the 20th of May, and was quelled on the 23d.]

"Republicaniſm triumphs in the ſouth, terroriſm is deſtroyed; many rebels have bit the duſt; three hundred of them have been made priſoners, others have taken refuge in the neighbouring Communes. They will not have time to miſlead them; they will he inſtantly purſued, and the law will ſtrike them; there only remains to the Convention one pleaſing duty to fulfil, that of paying a juſt tribute of applauſe to the citizens of the South, and to the troops of the line, who, at the inſtigation of the Repreſentative of the People, have concurred with every means in their power to produce that brilliant victory which juſtice has now obtained.

"The Repreſentatives of the People in miſſion in the South, have ſhewn themſelves worthy of the French Nation and the principles they profeſs.

"Niou, who remained on board the ſquadron, has not diſplayed leſs energy than zeal. Before the arrival of his colleagues, he had, by a proper and juſt proclamation, worthy of the occaſion, recalled to the ſtandard of the Republic many citizens, compoſing the crews, whom, for a moment the Inſurgents had ſucceeded in miſleading.

"Subordination is eſtabliſhed in the fleet; it burns with the moſt ardent deſire to put to ſea in order to combat and conquer the Engliſh; thus will the marines, whom they had ſeduced, expiate the wrongs of which they had been guilty.

"You will find in the official diſpatch, which I am now about to read to you, the aſſurance that the citizens of the South, full of indignation at the late plots, planned and executed in Paris, againſt the National Repreſentation, were ready to unite their force to that of the Communes, for your protection and ſecurity, with which are connected ſo intimately the ſucceſs of the revolution, and the triumph of liberty.

"Thus, then, Repreſentatives of the people, may reſt aſſured that terroriſm will no longer lay waſte this unhappy country. The blood of enlightened, and that of good and honeſt Patriots, will not crimſon the earth; the ſword and ſcaffold will no longer be the lot of innocence; they are excluſively reſerved for counter revolutioniſts, and plunderers.

"Once more terroriſm and vandaliſm are deſtroyed, never to reſume their reign. Liberty, Equality, Juſtice and Humanity, ſhall hence forth be the rallying cry of all French republicans."

The Repreſentatives of the People, P. Cuerin, M. Iſnard, Chambon, and Cadroy, aſſembled within the walls of Toulon, with their Colleagues Nion and Chiappe, to the National Convention.

"Toulon, 11th Prairial, 3d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Doucet. "Your committee has charged me to propoſe to you the following decree:

I. The National Convention approve of the conduct of the Repreſentatives of the People in the department of the Var, of the mouths of the Rhone, in the fleet, and in the army of Italy, and of all the meaſures adopted by them for the reduction of the rebels of Toulon.

II. The National Guards, and troops of the line, who, at the deſire of the deputies, marched againſt Toulon, and aſſiſted in defeating and quelling the inſurgents, have deſerved well of their country.

III. The 80th article in the law of the 14th Germinal, upon the mode of military promotion, ſays, that when a Repreſentative of the People ſhall have been

witneſs of any brilliant action, he ſhall, on the requeſt of the Commander in Chief, poſſeſs the power of confering the ſuperior rank, merited by the officer who ſhall have diſtinguiſhed himſelf.

The National Convention therefore confirms the appointment, made by the Repreſentatives of the People, of citizens Pactod and Charton, to the rank of Generals of Brigade.

Letourneur of La Manche. "The aſſembly is acquainted with the perfidious correſpondence which Eſcudier kept up with the rebels and terroriſts of Toulon. It calls to mind his being one of the inſtigators of the conſpiracy which broke out in that place. I propoſe a decree of accuſation againſt him."

Mariette. "I move for the ſame decree againſt Salicetti, whom I conſider as one of the chief directors of the diſturbances in the South. It is he, who on the 20th of laſt Ventoſe, cauſed the introduction of 6000 Corſicans into Toulon, where they revolted."

Letourneur of La Manche. "I propoſe that the conduct of Salicetti be examined by the committee of Ligiſlation. I have been with him at Toulon, and it behoves me to ſay, that when acting with me, he always required the ſtricteſt obedience to the laws."

The Convention pronounced the decree of accuſation againſt Euſcadier, and the ſending to the committee of Legiſlation, the motion made againſt Salicetti.

19 Prairial—June 7.

Recall of Deputies on miſſion.

In conſequence of a motion by the Committee of General Safety, the Convention conſider, that, at the period at which the organic laws of the conſtitution are to be preſented, it is of importance that all the Repreſentatives of the People ſhould be at their poſts, recalls thoſe who have been on miſſion 3 months in the departments, thoſe who have been on miſſion 6 months with the armies, and thoſe who have been a month abſent on leave. No leave of abſence ſhall be granted, unleſs previouſly verified by the committee of inſpectors of the hall.

20 Prairial—June 8.

On the motion of Doulcet, the Convention decreed, that Talot, the deputy with the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe ſhould be recalled.

THE EMIGRANTS.

The Committee of Legiſlation propoſed, and the Convention decreed, the repeal of the laws of the 6th Floreal, relative to the eraſures from the liſt of emigrants. In future the Committee of Legiſlation is not to propoſe any eraſures under the motives of the claim, and the names, age and quality of the claimants, ſhall have been communicated to the members of the Convention, and ſtuck up in the Convention for five days.

It was decreed, that the laws concerning the fathers and mothers of emigrants ſhould not apply to the parents of children not born in wedlock.

21 Prairial—June 9.

Cambaceres in the name of the committee of public ſafety. "Your committee have received moſt important diſpatches, dated the 19th Prairial, from the head quarters before Luxembourgh.—Luxembourgh has ſurrendered, and the fortreſs, the moſt formidable in Europe, is in the poſſeſſion of the Republic.

The plaudits with which this intelligence was received laſted for ſeveral minutes. The members roſe, with repeated acclamations of Vive la Republique, indiviſible et invincible.

Our Colleague, Talot, writes to us as follows:

"19 Prairial, June 7.

"Luxembourg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in poſſeſſion of fort Charles. I ſhall ſend you in a few days, the colours of the garriſon, which is compoſed of 10,000 men, together with an account of the ammunition, ſtores and cannon found in the place.

"The garriſon, in conſequence of the capitulation with marſhal Bender, the Governor, is to march out with the honors of war on the 22d; to lay down their arms on the glacis; to ſurrender their horſes and artillery; and to take an oath not to ſerve againſt the republic, or her allies, until they have been regularly exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine, and are to croſs the river at Coblentz."

Cambaceres then read the articles of capitulation, propoſed by marſhal Bender.

Art. I. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honors of war.——Anſwer. Granted.

Art. II. The garriſon ſhall march out on the ſixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces each battalion.—Anſwer. The garriſon ſhall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they ſhall have arrived at the glacis, they ſhall lay down their arms and take an oath, not to ſerve againſt the Republic, or our Allies, unleſs regularly exchanged.

Art. III. There ſhall be granted eight covered waggons which ſhall not be ſearched.—Anſwer. Refuſed.

Art. IV. The inhabitants of Luxembourg ſhall enjoy a free exerciſe of their religion.—Anſwer. The liberty of faith is inſured to them, they conforming to the laws of the Republic.

Art. V. Their properties ſhall be ſacred. Anſwer. Inhabitants ought to truſt to the loyalty of the French nation. They ſhall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expreſsly ſtipulated that the emigrants, of every deſcription, ſhall be delivered over to the French troops.

A letter from the Repreſentative Talot confirmed theſe details. The garriſon of Luxembourg conſiſted of 10,000 men.

Talot moved for ſome mark of national gratitude for the Adjutant-General, Alis, who, by his talents, had greatly contributed to the conqueſt of the place.

This officer, who was at the bar, was received with repeated acclamations; and the fraternal kiſs was given to him by the Preſident.

Cambaceres then propoſed the following decree:

Art. I. The troops who have made the conqueſt of Luxembourg, and the army of the Moſelle, which had paved the way for the conqueſt, have not ceaſed to deſerve well of their country.

Art. II. The committee of Public Welfare is charged to provide for the advancement of the Adjutant-General, Alis.

Art. III. The Repreſentative of the People, Jeobart, immediately repaired to Luxembourg.

This Decree was adopted by acccla-mation.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 12.

The impreſſing of American Seamen aboard of a Britiſh frigate as related in in the proteſt of Capt. Cook, publiſhed this day, is the moſt bare-faced outrage perhaps yet committed on our rights by the officers of that Nation: We all wiſh for peace, and ſome ſacrifices ought to be made to preſerve that bleſſing. But there is a point beyond which moderation itſelf will be a crime.

[Min.]

PROTEST.

STATE OF CONNETICUT, *ſſ. County, City and Port of New-London.*

BE it known and remembered, That at the city of New-London, on the 29th day of July, A D. 1795, before me the ſubſcriber, a Notary Public, duly authoriſed and living in ſaid city, perſonally came Cyprian Cook, Maſter of the ſloop Criſis, of Norwich, in ſaid State of Connecticut, alſo Elijah Clarke, paſſenger on board the ſloop Criſis, and being duly ſworn, depoſed and ſaid,

That on the 4th day of July, inſt. they were lying at anchor, together with upwards of twenty other American veſſels, in the port of Jeremie, in Hiſpaniola, when the Engliſh frigate, called the Harmoine, ſtationed at Port au Prince, came down to Jeremie, and there came to anchor, and ſent her boats on board the ſaid American veſſels, and impreſſed every man from on board the ſaid American veſſels, (except the captains and mates) to the number of ſixty or ſeventy, and by force carried them on board the Hermoine, where they were kept for the ſpace of 48 hours, without receiving any ſuſtenance, in order to compel the ſaid American ſeamen to enter on board the Hermoine; during which 48 hours the ſeveral American captains went to the Britiſh commandant, and made complaint to him of the conduct and proceedings of the commander of the ſaid frigate Hermoine, when the commandant anſwered, "that he could do nothing about the ſame, as the commander of the Hermoine did as he pleaſed."—After which the ſaid American captains repaired on board the Hermoine, and made application to the commander for the reſtoration of their men; when the ſaid commander of the Hermoine, called the ſaid American crews up, one by one, and examined them individually reſpecting their ages, and bodily ſtrength, and out of the 60 or 70 taken as aforeſaid, only 5 were reſtored—and theſe, as the commander of the Hermoine ſaid, becauſe they were infirm and unfit to ſerve king or country. Theſe 5 he returned to the ſaid American captains, treating ſaid captains in the moſt imperious and inſulting manner. And the deponents further ſay, that the 60 or 70 ſeamen taken aforeſaid, were all American born, except two, which two were Danes by birth, but had been naturalized in America; and that they returned with the ſaid ſloop Criſis, deſtitute of men, to the port of New London, where they arrived on the 26th day of July inſt. and further ſay not.

CYPRIAN COOK, Maſter.
ELIJAH CLARKE, Paſſenger.

(L. S.) In teſtimony whereof, &c.
LYMAN LAW, Notary Public.

The following curious anecdote is related as a fact, by a gentleman arrived from Rhode-Iſland.

A few days ſince a Rhode-Iſland packet (the Peggy) was brought too off the harbour of Newport, on her paſſage from New-York, by the Britiſh ſhip Africa of 64 guns. Several officers leaped on board the Peggy, and immediately called for the *French Miniſter* whom they ſaid had embarked on board her at New-York on ſuch a day, having ſeven trunks, deſcribing both miniſter and baggage; on which the Captain told them there were paſſengers below, he might deſcend and ſee them. They deſcended, but, alas, found no French Miniſter! On examination it was found, that an expreſs had been ſent from Newport to meet the packet, with information that the Africa was off the port, in conſequence of which *Citizen Fauchette* debarked at Stonington, with his baggage. It was however a fact, that the Africa had accurate information on the ſubject, and even knew, that citizen Fauchette, late miniſter of the French republic, was charged with important papers for the Convention, and the American Conſul at Paris.

The American brig ———, Capt. Davis, from Guernſey, bound to Virginia, laſt Saturday night week, ſtruck on Chincoteague ſhoals in the laſt gale, which obliged the Captain to cut away her foremaſt; ſhe afterwards beat over the ſhoal, and got ſafe into the inlet.

Sunday morning arrived here, the ſchooner Swallow, Capt. Patton, from Charleſton, which ſailed from thence for the Weſt-Indies: laſt Saturday week in the Gulph ſtream, the Swallow ſhipped a ſea in the laſt heavy gale, which ſtoved in both her waiſts, part of her quarters carried away, all the top timbers on one ſide, and her foremaſt and main-topmaſt.

Sunday evening arrived the Spaniſh polacre JeſusMaria Joſeph, Compte Bure, diſmaſted in the late ſtorm, and loſt the chief part of her cargo, together with her boats and one man waſhed overboard. The ſtorm commenced on the 30th and 31ſt ult. and ended the 1ſt of Auguſt.

This polacre was part of an armed fleet of merchantmen, conſiſting of 17 ſail, which left Havanna, bound for Barcelona; one of the fleet they ſuppoſed was foundered at ſea, and the reſt totally diſperſed.

Charleſton, July 31.

The Hon. John Rutledge, late chief Juſtice of this ſtate, ſailed this day for Baltimore, in the ſhip Swift Packet, on his way to the ſeat of government, having accepted the offered office of chief juſtice of the United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the commiſſioners appointed by the Preſident of the United States, to confer with the citizens in the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, during the late inſurrection which prevailed therein, by their act and agreement, bearing date the ſecond day of September laſt, in purſuance of the powers in them veſted, did promiſe and engage that if aſſurances of ſubmiſſion to the laws of the United States ſhould be bona fide given by the citizens reſident in the fourth ſurvey of Pennſylvania, in the manner and within the time in their ſaid act and agreement ſpecified, a general pardon ſhould be granted, on the tenth day of July then next enſuing, of all treaſons and other indictable offences againſt the United States, committed within the ſaid ſurvey, before the twenty-ſecond day Auguſt laſt; excluding, therefrom, nevertheleſs, every perſon who ſhould refuſe or neglect to ſubſcribe ſuch aſſurance and engagement in manner aforeſaid, or who ſhould, after ſuch ſubſcription, violate the ſame, or wilfully obſtruct, or attempt to obſtruct, the execution of the acts for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, or be aiding or abetting therein.—And whereas I have ſince thought proper to extend the ſaid pardon to all perſons guilty of the ſaid treaſons, or miſpriſions of treaſon, or otherwiſe concerned in the late inſurrection within the ſurvey aforeſaid, who have not ſince been indicted or convicted thereof, or of any other offence againſt the United States.—THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the ſaid United States, have granted, and by theſe preſents do grant, a full free, and entire pardon to all perſons (excepting as is herein after excepted) of all treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſon, and other indictable offences againſt the United States, committed within the fourth ſurvey of Pennſylvania before the ſaid twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt laſt paſt, excepting and excluding therefrom, nevertheleſs, every perſon who refuſed or neglected to give and ſubſcribe the ſaid aſſurances in the manner aforeſaid (or having ſubſcribed, hath violated the ſame) and now ſtandeth indicted or convicted of any treaſon, miſpriſion of treaſon, or other offence againſt the ſaid United States; hereby remitting and releaſing unto all perſons, except as before excepted, all penalties incurred, or ſuppoſed to be incurred for, or on account of the premiſes.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be

(L. S.) affixed, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, and the twentieth year of the Independence of the ſaid United States.

Signed, G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

POST-OFFICE, Cheſter, July 1795.

LETTERS for the following named perſons are now remaining at the Poſt-Office at Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

B

ECCLES BUCHANAN,
David Bleakley.
C. Robert Campbell,
James Creſwell,
Mr. Colhoun,
Allen Cunningham,
James Coſgrove,
George Cummings.
D. Hezekiah Davis.
Samuel Devin
G. Henry Guttoro.
H. William Hickman,
Thomas Hanſon, 2.
William Hewett.
J. John Johnſon.
K. Thomas Kerr,
Rachel Keen,
Daniel Kent,
William Keeran.
L. James Lamb.
M. Richard Mather,
James Moore, Eſq;
John Melroy,
John Moſs,
Alexander Mchary.
N. Dr. Henry Norriſs,
Benjamin Newpher.
P. Nathaniel Porter, 2,
Samuel Price.
R. Thomas Reynolds,
William Rutherford.
S. John Sibbet,
Robert Smith.
T. John Todd.
W. Thomas Wilſon,
John Williams, Schoolmaſter,
Robert Willſon,
Hugh Willſon,
Widow Withers.

Unleſs theſe letters ſhall be taken out of this office before the 1ſt day of October next, they will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

TO be ſold by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Montgomery to us directed, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, the 4th of September next, at the Dwelling Houſe of *Evan Truman*, in Moreland townſhip—Beds, Bedding, and ſundry other Articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; alſo a good Milch Cow. Attached as the property of Thomas Jones.

SUEL ERWIN,
MORDECAI THOMAS,
NATHANIEL BORLEAU, } Auditors.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Alſo NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid *Thomas Jones*, to meet the Auditors at the Houſe of *Samuel Cochlin*, Innkeeper, in Hatſborough, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive their proportional dividend. July 28, 1795. §

On Friday, the 14th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe, will be ſold by public vendue,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, ſituate on Great Timber-creek, in Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about 130 acres, more or leſs, of which about 18 are good meadow, under good bank, and more may eaſily be made, between 60 and 70 acres thereof are woodland, the remainder cleared and good arable land, the ſoil of which is ſtrong and fertile, under good fence. There are on the premiſes a frame houſe, with three rooms on a floor, and a well of excellent water at the door—alſo good landing where ſhallops may load with convenience. There is alſo a valuable Shad Fiſhery on the premiſes; it is ſituated about 4 miles from the town of Glouceſter, and 5 from Woodbury. Timber-creek is navigable for large ſhallops for ſeveral miles above this place; its ſituation is eligible on account of its proximity to, and water carriage from the door to Philadelphia market, whence its diſtance by water is not above nine or ten miles. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, may have more certain directions by applying to Col. Ellis, at the town of Glouceſter.——Approved Notes at 4 and 6 months will be taken in payment. *Aug.* 3.

FOOTMAN, & Co. auctioneers.

Newtown Stage.

The Public are reſpectfully informed, that the ſubſcriber has erected a STAGE, to run between Newtown and Philadelphia, by the way of Four-Lanes-End and Buſſeltown, twice a week, in the following manner:

THE STAGE ſets ſets out from his houſe in Newtown every Tueſday and Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia, at the ſign of the Camel, in Second-ſtreet, the ſame evening; and ſets off from Philadelphia the following days reſpectively, at the ſame hour, and arrives at Newtown in the ſame evenings.

Paſſage for each perſon to the City One Dollar; from Four-Lanes-End Three quarters of a Dollar, and the ſame to return; Way-paſſengers Four-pence a mile; and for baggage weighing 150lb. the ſame, and in proportion for all above 20lb. weight, which will be free.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that a well regulated Academy has lately been eſtabliſhed at Newtown, in which all the branches of literature are taught, under the direction of able maſters.

The eſtabliſhment of his ſtage he hopes will contribute much to the convenience of Gentlemen and Ladies of the city who wiſh to ſend their children to this Seminary, not only the convenience of ſending them by this conveyance, but the opportunity their parents and friends will have of viſiting them often, at a very moderate expence.

JOHN TORBERT.

July 29, 1795

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, the following premiſes, ſituate in Bridgetown aforeſaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohanſey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the ſame, and a piazza with a lodging-room on each ſide, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good ſtable and hay-houſe; alſo a wharff, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewiſe a lumber-yard ſufficient to accommodate the ſame; alſo a houſe fit for merchandize, and ſtorehouſe ſuitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years, occupied as a ſtand for trade, and from its commodious ſituation on ſo excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpoſe.

There is alſo on ſaid lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on ſaid creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houſes, ſtorehouſes, ſtables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the ſame as above.

No 3. A lot of Land oppoſite the aforeſaid premiſes, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforeſaid premiſes with firewood for a number of years.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may be further ſatisfied of the advantageous ſituation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the ſame, and know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to ENOCH BOON.

July 30, 1791. ¶

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. §

TAken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 28th inſt. on the Briſtol road, ſeven miles above Frankford, a large bay HORSE, with a large blaze in his face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSHUA WALTON.

July 29, 1795. †

WANTED,

A MAN and his Wife, well recommended for honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry and farming, to take care of a farm and dairy, five miles from town. They will meet with good encouragement; enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette. Aug. 8. †

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States,

THAT the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commiſſioners of Loans, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the invalids whoſe penſions they may claim.

Hereafter all INVALIDS on the penſion liſt are to apply to the reſpective Loan-Officers for their penſions on the fifth of March and September every year, without further notice.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Edwards, late of Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, in order for ſettlement, to

ADAM LARER, Executor.
† ESTHER LARER, Executrix.

NOTICE.

THE Paymaſter of the New-Jerſey Troops, agreeably to his inſtructions for that purpoſe, has appointed ABNER WOODRUFF, his Aſſiſtant, for paying to the privates of the infantry and artillery, who ſerved on the late Weſtern Expedition, the additional Pay of 66 Cents per month, allowed by an act of Congreſs of the 2d January, 1795; and for the convenience of the individuals he will attend in each county, at the Places and Times undermentioned, *viz.*

At *Suſſex Court-houſe, on*	Monday,	*Auguſt*	10th.
Belvidere,	Wedneſday		12th.
Succaſunny-Plains,	Friday,		14th.
Morris-Town,	Monday,		17th.
Pompton,	Wedneſday,		19th.
Hackenſack,	Friday,		21ſt..
Newark.	Monday,		24th.
Elizabeth-Town,	Tueſday,		25th.
Brunſwick,	Thurſday,		27th.
Somerſet C. Houſe,	Saturday,		29th.
Flemington,	Tueſday,	*Sept.*	1ſt.
Trenton,	Thurſday,		3d.
Cramberry,	Saturday,		5th.
Middle-Town P.	Tueſday,		8th.
Monmouth C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		10th.
Little Egg-Harbour,	Saturday,		12th.
Great Egg-Harbour,	Tueſday,		15th.
Cape-May C. Houſe,	Thurſday,		17th.
Bridge Town,	Saturday,		19th.
Salem-Town,	Tueſday,		22d.
Woodbury,	Thurſday,		24th.
Burlington City,	Saturday,		26th.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Paymaſter to the New-Jerſey Troops.

Elizabeth-Town. July 6, 1795. 2m

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether Providence townſhip, Delaware county, in June, a ſmall white COW, five or ſix years old, has ſome red on her head and neck, a ſhort tail, and her near ear cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL.

July 20, 1795. †

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Office for the Purchaſe and Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of	30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of	20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of	15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of	10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of	2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of	2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10	of	2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of	1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of	500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of	100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of	12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes, 33,313 Blanks,			Dollars 500,000
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,			500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.——

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST.
} Managers.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well encloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malfeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 11th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be nine or ten years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and both hind feet white. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

MATTHEW HAIR.

June 17, 1795.

NEW-JERSEY, *ſs. Glouceſter County, Inferior Court of Common Pleas, of June term,* 1795.

ON the petition of Nathan Biſhop Jennings, an inſolvent debtor in the gaol at Woodbury, in the ſaid county, the Court have appointed the Fifteenth day of Auguſt next, and the Gaol, as the time and place at which they will attend, to hear what can be ſaid for and againſt the liberation of the ſaid debtor, agreably to an act of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid State of New-Jerſey, entituled "An Act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt," paſſed at Trenton the 18th of March, 1795, of which the Creditors of the petitioner are to take notice.

† E. CLARK, Clerk.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3 m

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, &c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets,

Has for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th ult. an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN CONNELL, lately from Cork, in Ireland, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerably well ſet, brown hair, hazle eyes, his forehead and top of his head remarkably high, and of a parabolar form, ſpeaks in the Iriſh dialect, and can converſe in the Iriſh tongue, ſerved ſome time to the cork making buſineſs before he came to America, in which, it is probable, he may endeavour to get encouragement: had on, when he went off, a ſhirt of white homeſpun linen, ticklenburg trowſers, a lead coloured veſt, round black hat, and a pair of heavy ſhoes tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are requeſted to attend to the above, and not to harbour or take him off at their peril.

JAMES HUNTER,
No. 37, North Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. tf

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Farm, on the Ridge road, in Roxborough townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of May, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and has a ſtreak in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN LEVERING, Inn-keeper.

June 30, 1795. †

CAME to the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a mark round his knee. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.

July 20th, 1795. §

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AUGUST, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3396.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. IV.

AN accurate enumeration of the breaches of the treaty of peace, on our part, would require a tedious research. It will suffice to select and quote a few of the most prominent and early instances.

One of the earliest is to be found in an act of this state, for granting a more effectual relief in cases of certain trespasses, passed the 17th of March, 1783. This act takes away from any person (subjects of Great-Britain of every description included) who had, during the war, occupied injured, destroyed or received property, real or personal, of any inhabitant without the British lines, the benefit of the plea of a military order: consequently the justification which the laws and usages of war give, and the immunity resulting from the reciprocal amnesty, which expresly or virtually is an essential part of every treaty of peace. To this it may be added, that it was considered by Great-Britain as a direct infraction of the 6th article of her treaty with us, which exempts all persons from prosecution "by reason of the part they might have taken in the war."

Mr. Jefferson, not controverting the point that the provisions of this act were contrary to the treaty, endeavours to get rid of the inference from it, by alledging three things. 1st. That it passed antecedently to the treaty, and so could not be a violation of an act of subsequent date.—2d. That the treaty was paramount to the laws of the particular states, and operated a repeal of them.—3d. That the exceptionable principle of this act was never sanctioned by the courts of justice, and in one instance (the case of Rutgers and Waddington, in the Mayor's court) was over ruled.

As to the first point, it is sufficient to answer, that the law continued to operate, *in fact*, from the time of the treaty till the 4th of April, 1787, when there was a repeal of the exceptionable clause, by an act of our legislature. During the period of four years many suits were brought and many recoveries had; extending even to persons who had been in the military service of Great-Britain.

To the second point, these observations may be opposed.

The articles of confederation did not, like our present constitution, declare that treaties were *supreme laws* of the land. The United States, under that system, had no courts of their own to expound and enforce their treaties as laws. All was to depend on the comparative authority of laws and treaties, in the judgment of the state courts.

The question, whether treaties were paramount to, and a virtual repeal of antecedent laws, was a question of theory, about which there was room for, and in this country did exist much diversity of opinion. It is notorious, that it has been strenuously maintained, that however a national treaty ought, in good faith, to be conclusive on a state, to induce a repeal of laws contrary to it, yet its actual laws could not be controverted by treaty, without an actual repeal by its own authority. This doctrine has been emphatically that of the party distinguished by its opposition to national principles.

And it is observable that Congress, not relying entirely upon the force of the treaty, to abrogate contravening laws, in their address already cited, urge the states to a repeal of those laws. It is likewise observable in respect to the very act under the consideration, that the legislature of the state, in April, 1787, thought a positive repeal of the exceptionable clause necessary.

The complaints of a power whose treaty with us was, *in fact*, violated by the operation of a state law, could never be satisfactorily answered by referring to a *theoritic abstract disputed* proposition. Such a power might reply with irresistable force. It is not for us to concern ourselves about the structure or meaning of your politial constitutions, or the force of legal maxims deducible from the forms and distributions of power which you have adopted for your government. It is *the act* in which alone we are interested—you have stipulated *this* and *that* to us—your stipulation in practice is contravened. It is your duty to see that there is no impediments from conflicting authorities within yourselves, to an exact fulfilment of your promises. If you suffer any such impediment to exist, you are answerable for the consequences.

As to the third point, it is to be observed, that though there may have been no express formal decision of our courts, enforcing the exceptionable principle of the trespass act; yet there never was a decision of a supreme court against it: and it may not be amiss to remark incidentally, that the decision of the Mayor's court, from which Mr. Jefferson is glad to derive an exculpation of our conduct, was the object of a severe animadversion at a popular meeting in this city, as a judiciary encroachment on the legislative authority of the state. The truth on this point is, that according to the general opinion of our bar, a defence under a military order was desperate, and it was believed that a majority of our supreme court bench would over rule the plea. Hence in numerous cases where it might have been used, it was waved; and the endeavour on behalf the of defendants was either to effect, on collateral grounds, a mitigation of damages, or to accomplish the best compromises that could be obtained; even the suit of Rutgers and Waddington, after a partial success in the Mayor's court, was terminated by a compromise, according to the advice of the defendant's council, owing to the apprehension of an unfavourable issue in the supreme court; and this, notwithstanding the defendant was a British subject.

Under these circumstances, which are faithfully represented, is it possible to doubt that the act in question operated a breach of our treaty with Great-Britain? and this from the very commencement of its existence? can we reasonably expect that the nations with whom we have treaties will allow us to substitute theoretic problems to performances of our engagements, and will be willing to accept them as apologies for actual violations?

It is pertinent to remark, that the British commander in chief, very early remonstrated against this act, but the remonstrance produced no effect.

Another act of the state of New-York may be cited as a violation of the treaty on our part, which must have been nearly cotemporary with that of the detention of the posts. Its date is the 12th of May, 1784; this act confirms, in expres terms, all confiscations before made, notwithstanding errors in the proceedings, and takes away the writ of error upon any judgment previously rendered.

This was in substance, a new confiscation; judgments which from error were invalid, were nullities. To take away the writ of error, by which their nullity might be established, was to give them an efficacy which they did not before possess; and as to the operation, cannot be distinguished from the rendering of new judgments. To make voidable acts of confiscation, valid and conclusive, is equivalent to new acts of confiscation. A fair execution of the treaty required, that every thing in this respect should be left where it was, and forbad the remedying of defects in former proceedings as much as the restitution of new judgments.

Another, and an unequivocal breach of the treaty is found in an act of South-Carolina, of March 26, 1784. This act suspends the recovery of British debts for nine months, and then allows them to be recovered only in four yearly installments, contrary to the express stipulation of the fourth article, "*that creditors on either side shall meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all bona fide debts therefore contracted.*"

It is idle to attempt to excuse infractions of this kind by the pleas of distress and inability. This is to make the convenience of one party the measure of its obligation to perform its promises to another. If there was really an impossibility of payment, as has been pretended, there was no need of legislative obstruction; the thing would have regulated itself, and the very interest of the creditor was a pledge, that no general evil could have resulted from allowing a free course to the laws. If such impediments could be justified, what impediments might not be justified? What would become of the article, the only one in the treaty to be performed by us, of real consequence to Great-Britain.

This infraction by South-Carolina was prior to that of the detention of the posts by Great-Britain.

But the case of Virginia is still stronger than that of South-Carolina. There is evidence which cannot be disputed, that her courts, in defiance of the treaty, have constantly remained shut to the recovery of British debts, in virtue of laws passed during the war.

An act of her general assembly of the 22d of June, 1784, after suggesting as breaches of the treaty by Great-Britain, the carrying off of the negroes, and the detention of the posts, after instructing her delegates in Congress to request a remonstrance to the British court, complaining of those infractions, and desiring reparation, and after declaring that the national honour and interest of the citizens of that commonwealth obliged the assembly to WITHHOLD *their co-operation in the complete fulfilment of the said treaty* until the success of the aforementioned remonstrance is known, or Congress shall signify their sentiments touching the premises, concludes with the following resolution;

"That *so soon* as reparation is made for the foregoing infraction, or Congress shall judge it indispensably necessary, such acts and parts of acts *passed during the late war, as inhibit the recovery of British debts ought to be repealed, and payment thereof made in such time and manner as shall consist with the exhausted situation of the commonwealth.*"

The plain language of these resolutions is, that there were acts passed during the war, which then actually inhibited the recovery of British debts, and that for the removal of this inhibition, a repealing act by the authority of Virginia was necessary.

However unsounded this position may have been in theory, here is conclusive evidence that the fact in Virginia was conformable to it; that her courts had been, ever since the peace, then were, and until a repealing law was passed, were likely to continue to be shut against the recovery of British debts.—When testimony of this kind was urged by the British minister, was it possible for our envoy to make any solid reply? Who could be supposed to know better than the legislature of Virginia the real state of the fact? When that legislature declared it to be as has been stated, who, or what could contradict it? With what truth has it been asserted, that "it was at all times *perfectly understood*, that TREATIES CONTROLED the laws of the states?"

Additional proof of the contrary is found in the subsequent conduct of Virginia. On the 12th of December, 1787, that state passed an act repealing all such acts, or parts of acts of the state, as *had prevented*, or *might prevent*, the recovery of debts due to British subjects, according to the true intent of the treaty; but with this proviso, that there should be a suspension of the repeal, till the governor, by advice of council, had by proclamation, notified that Great-Britain had delivered up the posts, and was taking measures for the further fulfilment of the treaty by delivering up the negroes, or by making compensation for them. This denotes clearly, that in the opinion of the legislature of Virginia, there were acts of that state which *had prevented*, and *might prevent* the recovery of debts according to the treaty.

It is observable too, that the resolutions of June, 1784, do not even give the expectation of a complete repeal of the impeding laws, in the event of, or reparation of the breaches of treaty by Great-Britain. They only promise such a modification of them as would permit the payment in such *time and manner as should consist with the exhausted situation of the commonwealth*; that is, not according to the true intent of the treaty, but according to the opinion of the legislature of Virginia of the abilities of the commonwealth.

As the infraction which these proceedings of Virginia admit, resulted from acts passed during the war, it of course was coeval with the first existence of the treaty of peace, and seems to preclude the possibility of any prior breach by Great-Britain. It has been at least demonstrated, that the detension of the posts was not such prior breach, as there was no obligation to surrender, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty in England.

I pass by the serious contraventions of the treaty, in this important article, of the debts which are of later date, because they do not affect the question of the first breach, though they are of great weight to demonstrate the obligation of the United States to make compensation.

The argument then, upon the whole, as to the question of the first breach, stands thus—It is a great doubt, whether the carrying away of the negroes was at all a breach: If it was one, the trespass act of this state preceded it in date, and went into operation the very moment it was possible to issue process. The detention of the posts is subsequent to breaches of the article concerning the recovery of debts on our part. This, in the case of South-Carolina, is determined by the date of her act (March 26, 1784) which is before the exchange of the ratifications of the definitive treaty could have taken place. In that of Virginia, it results from her own testimony, that impediments to the recovery of British debts, created by acts passed during the war, continued from the first moment of the peace, until after the year 1787. Or if, contrary to our own interpretation, we are disposed to adhere to the provisional treaty, as the act from which performance was to date, we were guilty of a breach, in not acting ourselves upon that treaty: a breach which, being cotemporary with the existence of the treaty, seems not to admit of any prior contravention. From all which it follows, that, take what ground we will, we must be perplexed to fix the charge of the first breach of the treaty upon Great-Britain.

Let the appeal be to the understandings and hearts of candid men, men who have force of mind sufficient to rescue themselves from the trammels of prejudice, and who dare to look even unpalatable truths in the face. Let such men pronounce whether they are still satisfied, that Great-Britain is clearly chargeable with the first breaches of the treaty:—Whether they are not, on the contrary, convinced, that the question is one so mixed and doubtful, as to have rendered a waver of it, even on the score of intrinsic merit, expedient on our part, and especially whether they can entertain a particle of doubt, that it was wiser to wave it than to suffer it to prove a final obstacle to the adjustment of a controversy, on which the peace of their country was suspended. This was undoubtedly the alternative to our envoy. In the choice he made, the ultimate opinion of our enlightened country cannot fail to applaud his prudence.

CAMLLUS.

THE DEFENCE——No. V.

THE discussion in the two last numbers has shewn, if I mistake not, that this country by no means stands upon such good ground, with regard to the inexecution of the treaty of peace, as some of our official proceedings have advanced, and as many among us have too lightly credited. The task of displaying this truth has been an unwelcome one. As long as a contrary doctrine was either a mere essay of polemical skill, or a convenient ingredient of negociation, it was natural for those who thought indifferently of it to prefer silence to contradiction; but when it is made the engine of great errors, of national conduct, of excessive pretensions which forbid a reasonable accommodation of National differences, and endanger rupture and war, on grounds which reason disapproves, and prudence condemns, it becomes an indispensible duty to expose its hollowness and fallacy.—Reserve then would be a crime. The true patriot, who never fears to sacrifice popularity to what he believes to be the cause of public good, cannot hesitate to endeavour to unmask the error, though with the certainty of incurring the displeasure and censure of the prejudiced and unthinking.

The disposition to infract the treaty, which in several particulars discovered itself among us, almost as soon as it was known to have been made, was from its first appearance a source of humiliation, regret, and apprehension to those who could dispassionately estimate the consequences, and who felt a proper concern for the honor and character of the country. They perceived that besides loss of reputation, it must sooner or later lead to very serious embarrassments. They have been hitherto mistaken in no part of their anticipations, and if their faithful warning voice, now raised to check the progress of error, is as listened to as when it was raised to prevent the commencement of it, there is too much cause to fear, that the experience of extensive evils may extort regrets which the foresight of an enlightened people ought to avert.

Citizens of United America! as you value your present enviable lot, rally round your own good sense! expel from your confidence, men who have never ceased to misadvise you! Discard intemperate and illiberal passions! Aspire to the glory of the greatest triumph which a people can gain, a triumph over prejudice! Be just, be prudent! Listen impartially to the unadulterated language of truth! And above all, guard your peace with anxious vigilance against all the artful snares which are laid for it! Accompany me with minds open to conviction, in a discussion of unspeakable importance to your welfare!

Weigh well, as a preliminary to further investigation, this momentuous proposition. "PEACE, in the particular situation of this Independent country, is an object of such great and primary magnitude, that it ought not to be relinquished, unless the relinquishment be clearly necessary to preserve our honor in some unequivocal point, or to avoid the sacrifice of some right or interest of material and permanent importance." This is the touchstone of every question which can come before us, respecting our foreign concerns.

As a general proposition, scarcely any will dispute it, but in the application of the rule, there is much confusion of ideas; much false feeling and fuller reasoning. The ravagings of anger and pride are mistaken for the suggestions of honour. Thus are we told in a delirium of rage, by a gentleman of South-Carolina, that our envoy should have demanded an *unconditional* relinquishment of the Western Posts as a right; till which was granted, and until Lord Grenville had given orders to Lord Dorchester to that effect, *open to be sent to our President, to be by him forwarded*, he should not have *opened his lips about the treaty. It was prostituting the dearest rights of freemen, and laying them prostrate at the feet of royalty.*

In a case of incontestible, *mutual* infractions of a treaty, one of the parties is to demand, peremptorily of the other, an *unconditional* performance on his part, by way of preliminary and without negociation. An envoy sent to avert war, carrying with him the clearest indications of a general solicitude of his country, that peace might be preserved, was at the very first step of his progress to render hostility inevitable, by exacting, not only what could not have been complied with, but what must have been rejected with indignation. The government of Great-Britain must have been the most abject on earth, in a case so situated, to have listened for a moment to such a demand. And because our envoy did not pursue this frantic course; did not hold the language of an IMPERIOUS BASHAW to his TREMBLING SLAVE, he is absurdly stigmatized as having *prostrated the rights of Freemen, at the feet of royalty.* What are we to think of the state of the mind

which could produce ſo extravagant a ſally? Would a prudent people have been willing to have entruſted a negociation which involved their peace to the author of it? Will they be willing to take him as their guide in a critical emergency of their affairs? *

True honour is a rational thing. It is as diſtinguiſhable from Quixotiſm as true courage from the ſpirit of a bravo. It is poſſible for one nation to commit ſo undiſguiſed and unqualified an outrage upon another, as to render a negociation of the queſtion diſhonorable. But this ſeldom if ever happens. In moſt caſes it is conſiſtent with honour to proceed rupture by negociation, and whenever it is, reaſon and humanity demand it. Honour cannot be wounded by conſulting moderation. As a general rule, it is not till after it has become manifeſt that reaſonable reparation for a clear premeditated wrong cannot be obtained by an amicable adjuſtment, that honour demands a reſort to arms. In all the queſtions between us and Great-Britian, honour permitted the moderate courſe; in thoſe which regard the inexecution of the treaty of peace, there had undoubtedly been mutual faults.—It was therefore a caſe of negociation and mutual reparation. True honour, which can never be ſeparated from juſtice, even requires reparation from us to Great-Britain, as well as from her to us. The injuries we complain of in the preſent war, were alſo of a negociable kind. The firſt was bottomed on a controverted point in the laws of nations. The ſecond left open the queſtion, whether the principal injury was a deſigned act of the government or a miſconſtruction of its courts. To have taken, therefore, the imperious ground which is recommended, in place of that which was taken, would have been not to follow the adminiſtrations of honour, but to have ſubmitted to the impulſe of paſſion and phrenzy.

So likewiſe, when it is aſſented that war is preferable to the ſacrifice of our rights and intereſts, this, to be true, to be rational, muſt be underſtood of ſuch rights and intereſts as are certain, as are important, ſuch as regard the honour, ſecurity or proſperity of our country. It is not a right diſputable, or of ſmall conſequence, it is not an intereſt temporary, partial and inconſiderable, which will juſtify, in our ſituation, an appeal to arms.

Nations ought to calculate as well as individuals, to compare evils, and to prefer the leſſer to the greater; to act otherwiſe is to act unreaſonably; thoſe who counſel it are impoſters or madmen.

Theſe reflections are of a nature, to lead to a right judgment of the conduct of our envoy in the plan of adjuſtment to which he has given his aſſent.

Three objects, as has appeared, were to be aimed at, on behalf of the United States. 1ſt. Compenſation for negroes carried away. 2d. Surrender of the Weſtern Poſts. 3d. Compenſation for ſpoliation during the exiſting war.

Two of theſe objects, and theſe in every view the moſt important, have been provided for, how ſilly will be examined hereafter. One of them has been given up (to wit) compenſation for the negroes.

It has been ſhewn, as I truſt, to the conviction of diſpaſſionate men, that the claim of compenſation for the negroes is in point of right a very doubtful one, in point of intereſt, it certainly falls under the deſcription of partial and inconſiderable; affecting in no reſpect, the honour or ſecurity of the nation, and incapable of having a ſenſible influence upon its proſperity. The pecuniary value of the object is, in a national ſcale, trifling.

Not having before me the proper document, I can only ſpeak from memory, But I do not fear to be materially miſtaken in ſtating that the whole number carried away, ſo aſcertained as to have afforded evidence for a claim of compenſation, was ſhort of 3000 perſons, of whom about 1300 were of ſixteen years and upwards, men women and children. Computing theſe at an average of 150 dollars per head, which is a competent price, the amount would be 450,000 dollars, and not two or three millions, as has been pretended.

It is a fact, which I aſſert on the beſt authority, that our envoy made every effort in his power to eſtabliſh our conſtruction of the article relating to this ſubject, and to obtain compenſation, and that he did not relinquiſh it, till he became convinced, that to inſiſt upon it would defeat the purpoſe of his miſſion, and leave the controverſy between the two countries unſettled.

Finding, at the ſame time, that the two other points in diſpute could be reaſonably adjuſted. Is there any one who will be raſh enough to affirm, that he ought to have broken off the negociation on account of the difficulty about the negroes? Yes! there are men, who are thus inconſiderate and intemperate! But will a ſober reflecting people ratify their ſentence.!

What would ſuch a people have ſaid to our envoy, had he returned with this abſurd tale in his mouth? "Countrymen! I could have obtained the ſurrender of your poſts, and an adequate proviſion for the reparation of your loſſes by unjuſt captures—I could have terminated your controverſy with Great-Britain, and ſecured the continuance of your peace, but for one obſtacle, a refuſal to compenſate for the negroes carried away; on this point the Britiſh government maintained a conſtruction of the treaty different from ours, and adhered to it with inflexibility. I confeſs that there appeared to be much doubt concerning the true conſtruction: I confeſs alſo, that the object was of inconſiderable value. Yet it made a part of our claims, and I thought the hazards of war preferable to a renunciation of it."

What would his adverſaries have replied to him on ſuch an occaſion? No ridicule would have been too ſtrong, no reproach too bitter. Their triumph would have been complete; for he would have been deſervedly left without advocate, without apologiſt.

It cannot admit of a ſerious doubt, that the affair of the negroes was too queſtionable in point of right, too inſignificant in point of intereſt, to have been ſuffered to be an impediment to the immenſe objects which were to be promoted by an accommodation of differences acceptable in other reſpects. There was no general principle of national right or policy to be renounced. No conſideration of honor forbid the renunciation, every calculation of intereſt invited to it. The evils of war for one month would outweigh the advantage, if at the end of it there was a certainty of attainment.

But was war the alternative? Yes, war or diſgrace.

The United States and Great-Britain had been brought to iſſue. The recent ſpoliations of our commerce, ſuperadded to the evils of a protracted Indian war, connected with the detention of the weſtern poſts, and accompanied with indications of a deſign to contract our boundaries, obſtructing the courſe of our ſettlements and the enjoyment of private rights, and producing ſerious and growing diſcontent in our weſtern country, rendered it indiſpenſable, that there ſhould be a ſettlement of old differences, and a ſeparation of new wrongs; or, that the world ſhould vindicate our rights.

This was certainly, and with reaſon, the general ſenſe of our country when our envoy left it. There are many indications that it was the opinion of our government, and it is to be inferred that our envoy underſtood the alternative to be as has been ſtated.

Indeed what elſe could be contemplated? after the depredations which had been committed upon our commerce, after the ſtrong ſenſibility which had been diſcovered upon the occaſion in and out of our public councils, after an envoy extraordinary had been ſent to terminate differences and obtain reparation; if nothing had reſulted, was there any choice but repriſals? Should we not have rendered ourſelves ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the whole world, by forbearing them?

It is curious to obſerve the inconſiſtency of certain men. They reprobate the treaty as incompatible with our honour, and yet they effect to belive an abortion of the negociation would not have led to war. If they are ſincere, they muſt think that national honour conſiſts in perpetually railing, complaining, bluſtering and ſubmitting. For my part, much as I deprecate war, I entertain no doubt that it would have been our duty to meet it with deciſion had negociation failed: that a due regard to our honour, our rights and our intereſts, would have enjoined it upon us. Nor would a puſillanimous paſſiveneſs have ſaved us from it. So unſettled a ſtate of things would have led to freſh injuries and aggravations, and circumſtances too powerful to be reſiſted, would have dragged us into war. We ſhould have loſt our honour without preſerving our peace. Nations in ſimilar ſituations have no option but to accommodate differences, or to fight. Thoſe which have ſtrong motives to avoid war, ſhould, by their moderation, facilitate the accommodation of differences. This is a rule of good ſenſe, a maxim of ſound policy.

But the misfortune is, that men will oppoſe imagination to fact. Though we ſee Great-Britain predominant on the ocean though we obſerve her pertinaciouſly reſiſting the idea of pacification with France amidſt the greateſt diſcouragements; though we have employed a man whoſe ſegacity and integrity have been hitherto undiſputed, and of a character far from flexible, to aſcertain what was practicable; though circumſtances favoured his exertions; though much time and pains were beſtowed upon the ſubject; though there is not only his teſtimony, but the teſtimony of other men who were immediately on the ſcene, and in whom there is every reaſon to confide, that all was attained which was attainable: yet we ſtill permit ourſelves to imagine, that more and better could have been done, and that by taking even now a high and menacing tone, Great-Britain may be brought to our feet.

Even a ſtile of politeneſs in our envoy has been conſtrued to his diſadvantage. Becauſe he did not miſtake ſtrut for dignity, and rudeneſs for ſpirit; becauſe he did not, by petulence and aſperity, inliſt the pride of the Britiſh court againſt the ſucceſs of his miſſion, he is repreſented as having humiliated himſelf and his nation. It is forgotten that mildneſs in the manner, and firmneſs in the thing, are moſt compatible with true dignity, and almoſt always go further than harſhneſs and ſtatelineſs.

Suppoſitions that more could be done by diſplaying what is called greater ſpirit, are not warranted by facts. It would be extremely imprudent, on that baſis, to truſt ourſelves to a further experiment—to the immenſe viciſſitudes in the affairs of Europe, which, from moment to moment, may eſſentially vary the relative ſituations of the contending parties. If there ever was a ſtate of things which demanded extraordinary circumſpection, and forbad a ſpirit of adventure, it is that of the United States at the exiſting juncture, viewed in connexion with the preſent very ſingular and incalculable poſture of Europe.

But it is aſked, to avoid Sylla, may we not run upon Charybdis?—If the treaty ſhould preſerve our peace with Britain, may it not interrupt it with France?—I anſwer, that to me there appears no room for apprehenſion. It will be ſhewn in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, that the treaty interferes in no particular with our engagements to France, and will make *no alteration whatever in the ſtate of things between us and her*, except as to the ſelling prizes in our ports, which not being required by treaty, was originally permitted merely becauſe there was no law to forbid it, and which being confined to France was of very queſtionable propriety on the principles of neutrality, and has been a ſource of diſſatisfaction to the other belligerent powers. This being the caſe, no cauſe of umbrage is given to France by the treaty, and is as contrary to her intereſt as to inclination, wantonly to ſeek a quarrel with us. Proſtrate indeed were our ſituation, if we could not, without offending France, made a treaty with another power, which merely tended to extinguiſh controverſy, and to regulate the rules of commercial intercourſe, and this not only without violating any duty to France, but without giving any preference to another. It is aſtoniſhing that thoſe who affect ſo much nicety about national honor, do not feel the extreme humiliation of ſuch an idea. As to the denomination of alliance with Great-Britain which has been given to the treaty, it is an inſult to the underſtandings of the people, to call it by ſuch a name. There is not a tittle of it which warrants the appellation.

CAMILLUS.

* No man in the habit of thinking well either of Mr. Rutlege's head or heart, but muſt have felt at reading the paſſages of his ſpeech, which have been publiſhed, pain, ſurpriſe and mortification. I regret the occaſion, and the neceſſiy of animadverſion.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 8.

Capt. Home, of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Africa, has written a letter to the Britiſh Vice-Conſul at Newport, the contents of which were to be communicated to his excellency the Governor. The communication has accordingly been made. We learn that it is highly indecent, and contains very extraordinary demands reſpecting Britiſh ſeamen, &c. &c. The Vice-Conſul has been informed, that it would be forwarded to the Preſident of the United States, as alſo a full account of the behaviour of Capt. Home ſince his arrival in this ſtate.

Thurſday laſt, the Workmen began to raiſe the New Theatre erecting in this town.—The building is to be 81 feet by 50, and will be completed with all expedition.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 14.

The number of American veſſels lately taken by Britiſh cruiſers and ſhips of war, and carried into their ports for adjudication, afford room for ſuſpicion that we have among us a ſet of perſons who make it their buſineſs to give information of the loading, deſtination, &c. of veſſels; intelligence, undoubtedly often erroneous, and which leads to injuſtice, and unwarranted captures. It is ſaid we have villains among us who are intereſted in this buſineſs who are concerned in Bermudian privateers, and of courſe ſhare the ſpoils reſulting from the robbery of thoſe of their fellow citizens who have the misfortune to be taken. Could ſuch be diſcovered, what puniſhment would be too ſevere for their attrocious conduct? When people patrole the docks in company with Britiſh officers, attentively ſurvey the veſſels in loading, take down their names, deſtination and time of ſailing—when theſe ſame people have others in their employ to carry letters on board Britiſh frigates, and publicly ſtop the pilots in our ſtreets, requeſting them to ſend up word whenever a Britiſh ſhip of war is within our waters—it is natural to infer their deſigns are inimical; when theſe ſame perſons hire boats to carry advice to a Britiſh frigate of a ſuſpected French Ambaſſador's being on his way to Newport from this city; in order that he may be taken with his papers, &c —when all theſe things happen in a public, notorious manner, what are we to think? If there be one ſpark of republicaniſm, one grain of gratitude left, muſt not ſuch villains be held up as avowed enemies to the peace of America? as agents, whoſe conduct, by irritating the public mind, and rendering it deſperate, may not only terminate in their own deſtruction, but lead to ſomething more ſerious between the two nations.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 12, 1795.

"Our laſt reſpects were by the mail of the 11th inſt. ſince which the Preſident of the United States returned from his ſeat in Virginia, and has this morning called together the judges and his councils; they are now ſitting, various reports are in circulation, it appears to us to be the opinion that the times are critical, and that it is by no means improbable that our country will be involved in difficulties, ſome ſay an embargo will take place."

We are informed that agreeably to a requeſt from the Secretary of State, the depoſition of Capt. Bliſs, of the Rhode Iſland Packet, the Peggy, was forwarded by the Attorney of this Diſtrict, Mr. Harriſon, on Wedneſday.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 19.

Purſuant to the conſent and advice of the Senate, as expreſſed in their reſolution of the 24th June laſt, the Preſident of the United States has ratified the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army under General Wayne, dated at Grenville, July 10th, 1795.

"A ſalute from the citadel is this moment announcing to the Legion the arrival of the Wyandots to join in council and ſmoke the pipe of peace—the treaty p oſpers—the council fire burns bright, and we ſmoaked yeſterday in good fellowſhip, as the introduction to ſerious buſineſs."

THE committee appointed by a general meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern-Liberties and the diſtrict of Southwark, to ſign and to tranſmit to the Preſident of the United States, the memorial expreſſive of the ſentiments of the meeting, in relation to the treaty negociated between Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, have received by the hand of Doctor Shippen, jun. the following anſwer, which they think it is their duty to publiſh for the information of their conſtituents.

Thomas M'Kean, Alexander J. Dallas, Charles Pettit, John Swanwick, Moſes Levy, John Hunn, William Coats, Abraham Coats, John Barker, Stephen Girrard, Frederick A. Muhlenburg, William Shippen, jun. Thomas Lee Shippen, Blair M'Clanachan.

Philad. Aug. 14. 1795.

United States, 12th *August* 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 26th of July, covering the memorial of a meeting in Philadelphia.

As the Anſwer, which I have given on a ſimilar occaſion to the ſelect men of Boſton, is applicable to the memorial; I think proper to tranſmit a copy thereof to you.—

With due reſpect,
I am Sir,
Your obedient
GO: WASHINGTON.

D. William Shippen, jun.

—

Ezekiel Price, Thomas Walley, William Bordman, Ebenezer Seaver, Thomas Crafts, Thomas Edwards, William Lettle, William Scollay and Jeſſe Putnam, Eſquires, Selectmen of the town of Boſton.

GENTLEMEN,

IN every act of my adminiſtration I have ſought the happineſs of my fellow citizens. My ſyſtem for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all perſonal, local and partial conſiderations:—to contemplate the United States as one great whole:—to conſide, that ſudden impreſſions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflection—and to conſult only the ſubſtantial and permanent intereſts of our country.

Nor have I departed from this line of conduct, on the occaſion which has produced the reſolutions contained in your letter of the 13th inſt.

Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention, every argument which has at any time been brought into view. But the Conſtitution is the guide which I never can abandon.—It has aſſigned to the Preſident, the power of making treaties with the advice and conſent of the Senate. It was doubtleſs ſuppoſed that theſe two branches of government would combine, without paſſion and with the beſt means of information, thoſe facts and principles, upon which the ſucceſs of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to ſubſtitute for their own conviction, the opinions of others; or to ſeek truth through any channel but that of a temperate and well informed inveſtigation.

Under this perſuaſion, I have reſolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high reſponſibility attached to it, I freely ſubmit: and you, Gentlemen, are at liberty to make theſe ſentiments known as the grounds of my procedure.——While I feel the moſt lively gratitude for the many inſtances of approbation from my country, I can no otherwiſe deſerve it than by obeying the dictates of my conſcience.

With due reſpect,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient
GO: WASHINGTON.

United States, 28th *July*, 1795.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

By the HERCULES, *arrived on Saturday, we have received our regular advices up to the* 27th *June;—and by a Gentleman who came paſſenger, we were kindly favored with additional papers to the* 30th, *from which we preſent our readers with the following Extracts;—*

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, June 27.

The following diſpatch was this morning received from Lord Bridport, K. B.

Royal George at ſea, June 24th, '95.

SIR,

It is with ſincere ſatisfaction, I acquaint you for the information of the Lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his majeſty's ſquadron under my command, attacked the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line, attended with 11 frigates and ſome ſmaller cruizers, on the 23d inſt. cloſe in with port L'Orient: the ſhips which ſtruk, are the Alexander, Le Formidable and Le Tygre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and ſheltered by the land, I have every reaſon to believe that a greater number, if not all the line of battle ſhips would have been taken or deſtroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this ſervice, I am to ſtate that, at the dawn of the day on the 22d inſt. the Nymphe and Aſtrea, being the look out frigates a head, made the ſignal for the enemy's fleet—I ſoon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; conſequently, I made the ſignal for four of the beſt ſailing ſhips, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Ruſſel and Coluſſus, and ſoon afterwards for the whole fleet to chaſe, which continued all that day and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning on the 23d inſt. the headmoſt ſhips, the Irreſiſtable, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Ruſſel, Coloſſus and Sans Pariel, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before ſix o'clock the action began and continued till near nine, when the ſhips ſtruck; the Britiſh ſquadron were near to ſome batteries, and in the face of a ſtrong naval port; which will manifeſt to the public, the zeal, intrepidity and ſkill of the admirals; captains and all other officers and ſoldiers, employed upon this ſervice; and they are fully entitled to my warmeſt acknowledgments. I beg alſo to be allowed to mark my approbation, in a particular manner, of Captain Domett's conduct, ſerving under my flag, for his manly ſpirit, and for the aſſiſtance I received from his active and attentive mind. I feel likewiſe great ſatisfaction in doing juſtice to the meritorious conduct of all the officers, of every claſs, as well as the bravery of the ſeamen and ſoldiers in the Royal George, upon this event, and upon former occaſions.

I judged it neceſſary, upon the information I had received, of the force of the enemy, to put the Robuſt, Thunderer, and Standard, into my line of battle; but their diſtance from the ſquadron, and under the circumſtances of little wind, they could not join me till after the action was over. I ſhall proceed upon my ſtation, as ſoon as I have ordered a diſtribution of the priſoners, and made other neceſſary arrangements for the ſquadron. It is my intention to keep at ſea, in order to fulfil every part of my inſtructions. I have judged it neceſſary to ſend Capt. Domett with my diſpatches, who will give their Lordſhips ſuch further information as ſhall have occured to him on the victory we have gained.

You will herewith receive a liſt of the killed and wounded, with the ſhips they belong to, and the commaders names.

N. B. I am happy to find by the report made to me, that Capt. Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

Note. Captain Domett reports, that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their eſcape into L'Orient. I am, &c.

BRIDPORT.

14 officers and 105 men wounded.
29 men killed.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday, June 27, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The zealous and uniform regard which you have ſhewn to the general intereſts of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and ſpirited ſupport which you have continued to afford me in the proſecution of the great conteſt in which we are ſtill unavoidably engaged, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments.

The encouragement which my allies muſt derive from the knowledge of your ſentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in ſupporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means moſt likely to conduce to the reſtoration of peace to theſe kingdoms, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, on a ſecure, honourable and laſting foundation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample ſupplies which the reſources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all further example for the various exigencies of the public ſervice.

I have alſo to acknowledge, with peculiar ſenſibility, the recent proofs which you have given me of your attachment to my perſon and family. In the proviſion which you have made for ſettling the eſtabliſhment of the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the encumbrances in which he was involved.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible to contemplate the internal ſituation of the enemy, with whom we are contending, without indulging a hope that the preſent circumſtances of France may, in their effects, haſten the return of ſuch a ſtate of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relation of amity and peace with other powers. The iſſue, however, of theſe extraordinary tranſactions is out of the reach of human foreſight. Till that deſirable period arrives, when my ſubjects can be reſtored to the ſecure enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, I ſhall not fail to make the moſt effectual uſe of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant ſucceſs gained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord Bridport.

I have every reaſon to rely on the continance of the diſtinguiſhed bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as the zeal, ſpirit and perſeverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifeſted through the whole courſe of this juſt and neceſſary war.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wedneſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wedneſday, the 5th day of Auguſt next.

LONDON, June 25.

Some private letters arrived by the laſt mail from Hamburgh intimate, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia is applying, in a very energetic manner, to the court of Berlin, to induce the King of Pruſſia to annul the treaty of peace, which he has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive queſtion is put to him on the ſubject, in which his anſwer is required on or before the 22d of June; on his reply to which will depend the execution of ſome very active meaſures, which the court of Peterſburgh has in agitation. This news ſeems to be confirmed by a circumſtance mentioned, that ſome French emigrants of rank and conſequence, who were preparing to ſail for the Weſt Indies, have received letters from friends in Berlin, deſiring that they will not leave Europe, as circumſtances of a very unexpected nature will probably ſoon be made public, which may throw a very different proſpect on their concerns, and give a much ſpeedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet preſented itſelf to their hopes.

Vice-Admiral CORNWALLIS's SQUADRON.

Yeſterday morning an officer arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, containing the important intelligence, that on or about the 17th inſtant, he with his majeſty's ſquadron of five ſail of the line and three frigates, fell in off Quiberoon Bay, with a fleet of the enemy's merchantmen, under convoy of three ſhips of the line and ſeven frigates, conſiſting partly of veſſels laden with wheat, flour and other proviſions for the different ports of France, from St. Sebaſtian; ſeven of which he captured, together with a Dutch tranſport, laden with ammunition and military ſtores. The reſt of the convoy diſperſed, but were purſued in chace by our frigates when the diſpatches came off: On board of one of the French ſhips, was a conſiderable quantity of bullion and other valuables, part of the Spaniſh ſpoils of St. Sebaſtian:—The enemy's ſhips of war were ſeverely handled in their flight by the Britiſh ſquadron, but at laſt eſcaped in a very ſhattered condition, by running under the batteries on ſhore; two of their frigates were driven end on and are enevitably loſt—The Phæton frigate, commanded by the Hon. R. Stopford, purſued the enemy's frigates ſo cloſe in ſhore, that ſhe had five of her men killed and ſeven wounded from the fire of the batteries—Two American ſhips were ſtopped in the above convoy, laden with bread and flour, bound to Nantz, viz. the Betſey of Philadelphia, and St. John of Salem, and are brought into Plymouth.

Three Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze and ſnip, about 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, had a ſcar on one of her buttocks, ſhod before, trots and paces. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the thief that the owner may get the mare again ſhall receive the above reward, or four dollars for the mare only.

¶ JOHN EVANS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt, but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

5. w. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided between them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno. domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

§ JAMES KINSEY.

POST-OFFICE, Chester, July 1795.

LETTERS for the following named persons are now remaining at the Post-Office at Chester, Pennsylvania.

B

ECCLES BUCHANAN,
David Bleakley.
C. Robert Campbell,
James Creswell,
Mr. Colhoun,
Allen Cunningham,
James Cosgrove,
George Cummings.
D. Hezekiah Davis.
Samuel Devin
G. Henry Guttoro.
H. William Hickman,
Thomas Hanson, 2.
William Hewett.
J. John Johnson.
K. Thomas Kerr,
Rachel Keen,
Daniel Kent,
William Keeran.
L. James Lamb.
M. Richard Mather,
James Moore, Esq;
John Melroy,
John Moss,
Alexander Mehary.
N. Dr Henry Norris,
Benjamin Newpher.
P. Nathaniel Porter, 2,
Samuel Price.
R. Thomas Reynolds,
William Rutherford.
S. John Sibbet,
Robert Smith.
T. John Todd.
W. Thomas Wilson,
John Williams, Schoolmaster,
Robert Willson,
Hugh Willson,
Widow Withers.

Unless these letters shall be taken out of this office before the 1st day of October next, they will then be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

TO be sold by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Montgomery to us directed, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, the 4th of September next, at the Dwelling House of *Evan Truman*, in Moreland township—Beds, Bedding, and sundry other Articles of Houshold and Kitchen Furniture; also a good Milch Cow. Attached as the property of Thomas Jones.

SUEL ERWIN,
MORDECAI THOMAS,
NATHANIEL BORLEAU, } Auditors.

N. B. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Also NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the said *Thomas Jones*, to meet the Auditors at the House of *Samuel Coeblin*, Innkeeper, in Hatsborough, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with their accounts, properly attested, in order to receive their proportional dividend. July 28, 1795. §

STRAYED or stolen on the 8th instant, a bright Bay STONE HORSE, with dark brown feet, short bob mane and tail, shod all round, and a natural trotter. If stolen, TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for Horse and Thief, so that the owner get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, or SIX DOLLARS for the Horse only, with all reasonable charges, on notice given to GERSHAM SAXON, living in Germantown.

July 25, 1795. *

Newtown Stage.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has erected a STAGE, to run between Newtown and Philadelphia, by the way of Four-Lanes-End and Bustletown, twice a week, in the following manner:

THE STAGE sets sets out from his house in Newtown every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrives in Philadelphia, at the sign of the Camel, in Second-street, the same evening; and sets off from Philadelphia the following days respectively, at the same hour, and arrives at Newtown in the same evenings.

Passage for each person to the City One Dollar; from Four-Lanes-End Three quarters of a Dollar, and the same to return; Way-passengers Four-pence a mile; and for baggage weighing 50lb. the same, and in proportion for an above 20lb. weight, which will be free.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that a well regulated Academy has lately been established at Newtown, in which all the branches of literature are taught, under the direction of able masters.

The establishment of his stage he hopes will contribute much to the convenience of Gentlemen and Ladies of the city who wish to send their children to this Seminary, not only the convenience of sending them by this conveyance, but the opportunity their parents and friends will have of visiting them often, at a very moderate expence.

JOHN TORBERT.

July 29, 1795

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the subscriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, the following premises, situate in Bridgetown aforesaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohansey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-house, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the same, and a piazza with a lodging room on each side, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good stable and hay-house; also a wharff, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewise a lumber-yard sufficient to accommodate the same; also a house fit for merchandize, and storehouse suitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years, occupied as a stand for trade, and from its commodious situation on so excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpose.

There is also on said lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on said creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houses, storehouses, stables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the same as above.

No. 3. A lot of Land opposite the aforesaid premises, whereon are a good dwelling-house and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforesaid premises with firewood for a number of years.

Those who incline to purchase, may be further satisfied of the advantageous situation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the same, and know the terms, by applying on the premises, to ENOCH BOON.

July 30, 1791. ¶

WANTED,

A MAN and his Wife, well recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry and farming, to take care of a farm and dairy, five miles from town. They will meet with good encouragement; enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette. Aug. 8. †

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States,

THAT the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commissioners of Loans, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective appointments, and of the time of the decease of the invalids whose pensions they may claim.

Hereafter all Invalids on the pension list are to apply to the respective Loan-Offices for their pensions on the fifth of March and September every year, without further notice.

By Order of the President of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Edwards, late of Bensalem township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, duly attested, in order for settlement, to

ADAM LARER, Executor.
ESTHER LARER, Executrix.

NOTICE.

THE Paymaster of the New-Jersey Troops, agreeably to his instructions for that purpose, has appointed ABNER WOODRUFF, his Assistant, for paying to the privates of the infantry and artillery, who served on the late Western Expedition, the additional Pay of 66 Cents per month, allowed by an act of Congress of the 2d January, 1795; and for the convenience of the individuals he will attend in each county, at the Places and Times undermentioned, *viz.*

At *Sussex Court-house*, on	Monday,	*August* 10th.
Belvidere,	Wednesday	12th.
Succasunny-Plains,	Friday,	14th.
Morris-Town,	Monday,	17th.
Pompton,	Wednesday,	19th
Hackensack,	Friday,	21st.
Newark.	Monday,	24th.
Elizabeth-Town,	Tuesday,	25th.
Brunswick,	Thursday,	27th.
Somerset C. House,	Saturday,	29th
Flemington,	Tuesday,	*Sept.* 1st.
Trenton,	Thursday,	3d.
Cramberry,	Saturday,	5th.
Middle-Town P.	Tuesday,	8th.
Monmouth C. House,	Thursday,	10th.
Little Egg-Harbour,	Saturday,	12th.
Great Egg-Harbour,	Tuesday,	15th.
Cape-May C. House,	Thursday,	17th.
Bridge Town,	Saturday,	19th.
Salem-Town,	Tuesday,	22d.
Woodbury,	Thursday,	24th.
Burlington City,	Saturday,	26th.

WILLIAM DAYTON,
Paymaster to the New-Jersey Troops.

Elizabeth-Town. July 6, 1795. 2m

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authorised by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna navigation, and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raise by way of Lottery, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1	of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5	of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the tickets of the five last drawn numbers,	100,000
1	of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2	of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6	of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1	of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the possessor of the ticket of the 1st drawn number	2,000
10	of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20	of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40	of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100	of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500	of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,		Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,		
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,		500,000

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—Wednesday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouse, Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, and Francis West, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will positively commence on the first day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the subscribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inst. from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and somewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, speaks coarse, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue sailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linsey under jacket, striped brown linsey trowsers, Russia sheeting shirt, two pair of stockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfskin shoes and an old wool hat. Whoever secures said Negro in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THE
Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-street, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the most extensive manner.

A large Assortment of the
BEST WARE IS ON H ND,

Ready assorted in hogsheads and crates. A constant and regular Supply may be depended on at the shortest Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-street.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795. 3m

Carpets and Carpeting.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by
WILLIAM ADCOCK,
No. 52, Market-street,

BRUSSELS, Persia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of best quality and newest patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; also, a large and general assortment of other GOODS, as usual. §

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a state of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marsh meadow, and the rest arable land, situated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcastle county, and at present in the tenure of Mr. Casper Cox.

Likewise the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aston township, about 6 miles from the borough of Chester, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premises, and a spring of excellent water near the house.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three springs of water, and a considerable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the last mentioned tract, being arable land.

Also three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harrison county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole possessing great advantages of water and situation.

Any person inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, who keeps the Post-office in Chester, Pennsylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Persons desirous of either selling or purchasing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requests duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

Office for the Purchase and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real estates in the state of Pennsylvania, or any of the United States.

THE subscriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchase and sale of real estates in this state, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-street; and as he is determined to use his utmost industry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for sale, several valuable Tracts in the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The terms of sale may be known by inspecting the Office Books, kept for that purpose.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Bustletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the township of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, also 15 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well enclosed with fence, adjoining land of John B. Malleson and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleasant and healthy situation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premises a frame barn, stable and sheds, in good repair. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given in one month after sale. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the said REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premises.

Bustletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

TAken up by the subscri-

ber, on the 28th inst. on the Bristol road, seven miles above Frankford, a large bay HORSE, with a large blaze in his face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOSHUA WALTON.

July 29, 1795. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, in June, a small white COW, five or six years old, has some red on her head and neck, a short tail, and her near ear cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN HAWLEY WORRELL.

July 20, 1795. †

Looking-Glasses, Hardware,
&c. &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets,
Has for Sale, a General Assortment of
LOOKING-GLASSES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, &c. cwtf

CAME to the subscriber's Farm, on the Ridge road, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, on the 30th of May, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and has a streak in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN LEVERING, Inn-keeper.

June 30, 1795. †

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Springfield township, Montgomery county, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, with a star in his forehead, and a mark round his knee. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KLINE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3397.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1795.

From the ARGUS, printed at New-York.

ON THE TREATY.

THE DEFENCE, No. VI.

THERE is one more objection to the treaty, for what it does not do, which deſerves to be noticed. This is, an omiſſion to provide againſt the impreſſment of our ſeamen.

It is certain that our trade has ſuffered embarraſſments in this reſpect, and that there have been abuſes which have operated very oppreſſively upon our ſeamen, and all will join in the wiſh that they could have been guarded againſt in future by the treaty.

But it is eaſier to deſire this, than to ſee how it could have been done. A general ſtipulation againſt the impreſſment of our ſeamen would have been nugatory, if not derogatory. Our right to an exemption is perfect by the laws of nations and a contrary right is not even pretended by Great-Britain. The difficulty has been, and is, to fix a rule of evidence by which to diſcriminate our ſeamen from theirs, and by the diſcrimination to give ours protection, without coveting theirs in our ſervice. It happens that the two nations ſpeak the ſame language, and in every exterior circumſtance cloſely reſemble each other; that many of the natives of Great-Britain and Ireland are among our citizens, and that others, without being properly our citizens, are employed in our veſſels.

Every body knows, that the ſafety of Great-Britain depends upon her marine. This was never more emphatically the caſe, than in the war in which ſhe is now engaged. Her very exiſtence, as an independent power, ſeems to reſt on a maritime ſuperiority.

In this ſituation, can we be ſurpriſed that there are difficulties in bringing her to conſent to any arrangement which would enable us, by receiving her ſeamen into our employment, to detain them from her ſervice? Unfortunately there can be deviſed no method of protecting our ſeamen, which does not involve that danger to her. Language and appearance, inſtead of being a guide, as between other nations, are between us and Great-Britain, ſources of miſtake and deception. The moſt familiar experience in the ordinary affairs of ſociety, proves, that the oaths of parties intereſted, cannot be fully relied upon. Certificates of citizenſhip, by officers of one party, would be too open to the poſſibility of colluſure and impoſition, to expect that the other would admit them to be concluſive. If inconcluſive, there muſt be a diſcretion to the other party, which would deſtroy their efficacy.

In whatever light they may be viewed, there will be found an intrinſic difficulty in deviſing a rule of evidence, ſafe for parties, and conſequently, in eſtabliſhing one by treaty. No nation would readily admit a rule which would make it depend on the good faith of another, and the integrity of its agents, whether her ſeamen, in time of war, might be withdrawn from her ſervice, and transferred to that of a neutral power. Such a rule, as between Great-Britain and us, would be particularly dangerous, on account of circumſtances, would facilitate a transfer of ſeamen from one party to another. Great-Britain has accordingly perſeveringly declined any definite arrangement on the ſubject; notwithſtanding earneſt and reiterated efforts of our government.

When we conſider candidly the peculiar difficulties which various circumſtances of ſimilitude, between the people of the two countries, oppoſe to a ſatisfactory arrangement, and that to the belligerent party, it is a queſtion of *national ſafety*, to the neutral party a queſtion of commercial convenience, and individual ſecurity, we ſhall be the leſs diſpoſed to think the want of ſuch a proviſion as our wiſhes would dictate, a blemiſh in the treaty.

The truth ſeems to be, that from the nature of the thing, it is a matter of neceſſity to leave it to occaſional and temporary expedients—to the effect of ſpecial interpoſitions from time to time, to procure the correction of abuſes; and if the abuſe become intolerable to the *ultimo ratio*; the good faith of the parties, and the motives which they have to reſpect the rights of each other, and to avoid cauſes of offence, and vigilance in noting and remonſtrating againſt the irregularities which are committed, are probably the only peaceable ſecurities of which the caſe is ſuſceptible.

Our miniſter plenipotentiary, Mr. Pinckney, it is well known, has long had this matter in charge, and has ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf to have it placed upon ſome acceptable footing; but his endeavours have been unſucceſsful, further than to mitigate the evil by ſome additional checks, and by drawing the attention of the Britiſh government to the obſervance of more caution. A more ſenſible effect of our repreſentations, has been lately experienced, and with attention and vigilance, that effect may be continued, and perhaps increaſed. But there is reaſon to fear that it will be conſtantly found impracticable to eſtabliſh an efficacious conventional guard.

I proceed now to the examination of the ſeveral articles in the treaty, in the order in which they ſtand.

The firſt contains merely a general declaration that there ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the contracting parties, the countries and people of each, without exception of perſons or places.

One would have imagined that this article, at leaſt, would have eſcaped a formal objection; however it might have been ſecretly viewed as the moſt ſinful of all, by thoſe who pant after war and enmity between the two countries. Nothing but the fact could have led to a ſurmiſe, that it was poſſible for it to have been deemed exceptionable; and nothing can better diſplay the rage for objection, which actuates the adverſaries of the treaty than their having invented one againſt ſo innocent a proviſion.

But the committee appointed by a meeting at Charleſton (S. C.) have ſagaciouſly diſcovered, that this article permits "the unconditional return to our country of all perſons who were proſcribed during the late war."

With all, but men determined to be diſſatisfied, it would be a ſufficient anſwer to ſuch an objection to ſay, that this article is a formula in almoſt every treaty on record, and that the conſequence attributed to it was never before dreamt of, though other nations beſides ourſelves have had their proſcriptions and their baniſhments.

But this is not all—our treaty of peace with Great-Britain in 1783, has an equivalent ſtipulation in theſe words, (article 6.) "there ſhall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic majeſty and the ſaid ſtates, and between the ſubjects of the one, and the citizens of the other." In calling this an equivalent ſtipulation, I ſpeak with reference to the objection which is made.

The argument to ſupport that objection would be to this effect; "Exiles and criminals are regarded as within the peace of a country; but the people of each are, by this article, placed within the peace of the other; therefore proſcribed perſons are reſtored to the peace of the United States, and ſo loſe the character of exiles and criminals." Hence the argument will turn upon the word "peace"—the word friendſhip will have no influence upon the queſtion. In other reſpects there is no difference, in ſubſtance, between the two articles. For the terms "people," "ſubjects," "citizens," as uſed in the two treaties, are ſynonimous. If therefore, the laſt treaty ſtipulates that there ſhall be peace between the two governments and the ſubjects and citizens of each, the additional words, without exception of perſons and places, can make no difference, being merely ſurpluſage. If A ſays to B, "I give you all the money in this purſe," the gift is as complete as if he had ſaid, "I give you all the money in this purſe, without exception of a ſingle dollar."

But the object of the ſtipulation, and the ſubject of the objection, have no relation to each other. National ſtipulations are to be conſidered in the ſenſe of laws of nations. Peace, in the ſenſe of thoſe laws, defines a ſtate which is oppoſite to war. Peace, in the ſenſe of the municipal laws, defines a ſtate which is oppoſite to criminality. They are, conſequently different things, and a ſubject of Great-Britain, by committing a crime, may put himſelf out of the peace of our government, in the ſenſe of our municipal laws, while there might be perfect peace with him, in the ſenſe of the laws of nations, and *vice verſa*, there might be war with him in the ſenſe of the laws of nations, and peace in that of the municipal law.

The puniſhment of a ſubject of Great-Britain, as a felon, would certainly not conſtitute a ſtate of war between the parties, and interfere with the peace which which is ſtipulated by this article; though it is declared that it ſhall be *inviolable*, and might as well be affirmed to prevent the puniſhment of future, as of former criminals.

But who, in the contemplation of the laws of the reſpective ſtates, are the proſcribed perſons? They muſt have been underſtood to have been ſubjects or citizens of the ſtates which proſcribed them—conſequently cannot be preſumed to be comprehended in an article which ſtipulates peace between the nation and their reſpective citizens.

This is not a ſtipulation of peace between a nation and its own citizens; nor can the idea of expatriation be admitted to go ſo far as to deſtroy the relation of citizen, as it regards amenability for a crime. To this purpoſe, at leaſt, the offender muſt remain a citizen.

There can hardly have been a time when a treaty was founded between two nations, when one or the other had not exiled criminals or fugitives from juſtice, which it would have been unwilling to reinſtate. Yet this was never deemed an obſtacle to the article, nor has an immunity from puniſhment ever been claimed under it, nor is there the leaſt ground to aſſert that it might be claimed under it.

It follows that the objection which has been taken to this article is wholly without foundation. It is humiliating to the human underſtanding, or diſreputable to the human heart, that ſimilar objections ſhould come from ſenſible men—it is diſguſtful to have to refute them. The regard I feel for ſome of thoſe who have brought it forward, makes it a painful taſk. How great is the triumph of paſſion over judgment, on this occaſion! *

CAMILLUS.

* From a note of the editor of the Argus is to be inferred, that a piece has been ſent to him, charging the writer of Camillus with having liberated ſome perſon from gaol to inſult or fight reſpectable WHIGS*—The ſuggeſtion is a total falſhood. The writer of Camillus has not recently liberated any perſon from gaol, though if he had, it would not be the firſt inſtance that laudable actions have been miſconſtrued and imputed to him as crimes. This is a ſpecimen of the deteſtable arts which are employed to excite reſentment againſt the ſuppoſed author of Camillus: what does all this mean?

[* It will be obſerved, that this note is written by Camillus. For aught Camillus knows, a *diſbelief* of the "*ſuggeſtion*" induced the editor of the Argus to reject the piece, as he generally does all obſervations of a perſonal nature.]

THE DEFENCE.—No. VII.

THE SECOND ARTICLE of the treaty ſtipulates, that his Britannic Majeſty will withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all the *poſts* or *places* within the boundary lines aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States; and that this evacuation ſhall take place on or before the firſt day of June, 1796, the United States in the mean time, *at their diſcretion*, extending their ſettlements to any part within the ſaid boundary-line, *except within the precincts or juriſdictions* of any of the ſaid poſts—that all ſettlers and traders within the precincts or juriſdiction of the ſaid poſts, ſhall continue to enjoy, unmoleſted, all their property of every kind, and ſhall be protected therein; that they ſhall be at liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; alſo to ſell their lands, houſes or effects, or to retain the property thereof at their diſcretion, that ſuch of them as ſhall continue to reſide within the ſaid boundary lines, ſhall not be compelled to become citizens of the United States, but ſhall be at liberty to do ſo if they think proper, making and declaring their election within a year after the evacuation, and that thoſe who ſhould continue after the expiration of a year, without having declared their intention of remaining ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be conſidered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

This article, which accompliſhes a primary object of our envoy's miſſion, and one of primary importance to the United States, has been as much clamoured againſt, as if it had made a formal ceſſion of the poſts to Great-Britain. On this point, an uncommon degree of art has been exerted, and with no ſmall ſucceſs. The value of the principal thing obtained, has been put out of ſight by miſrepreſentations of incidental circumſtances.

But the fact is nevertheleſs, that an object has been accompliſhed, of vaſt conſequence to our country. The moſt important *deſiderata* in our concerns with foreign powers are, the poſſeſſion of the Weſtern poſts, and a participation in the navigation of the river Miſiſſippi. More or fewer of the commercial privileges are of vaſtly inferior moment. The force of circumſtances will do all we can reaſonably wiſh in this reſpect, and, in a ſhort time, without any ſteps that may convulſe our trade, or endanger tranquility, will carry us to our goal.

The recovery of the Weſtern poſts will have many important ſides. It will extinguiſh a ſource of controverſy with Great-Britain, which, at a period not diſtant, muſt have inevitably involved the two countries in war, and the thing was becoming every day, more and more urgent. It will enable us effectually to controul the hoſtilities of the northern and weſtern Indians, and, in ſo doing, will have a material influence on the ſouthern tribes. It will therefore tend to reſcue the country, from what is at preſent its greateſt ſcourge, INDIAN WARS. When we conſider that theſe wars have, four years paſt, taken an extra million annually from our revenue, we cannot be inſenſible of the importance of terminating that ſource of our expence. This million turned to the redemption of our debt, would contribute to complete its extinguiſhment in about twenty years.* The benefits of tranquillity to our frontier, exempting its inhabitants from the complicated horrors of ſavage warfare, ſpeak too loudly to our humanity, as well as to our policy, to need a commentary.

The advantages of the recovery of the poſts do not ſtop here; an extenſion of trade is to be added to the catalogue. This, however, need only to be mentioned at this time, as it will come again into view in coſidering the third article.

But two conſequences, not commonly adverted to, require particular notice in this place.

There is juſt ground of ſuſpicion, corroborated by various concurring circumſtances, that Great-Britain has entertained the project of contracting our boundaries to the Ohio. This has appeared in Canada—at the Britiſh garriſons—at the Indian towns—at Philadelphia, and at London. The ſurrender of the poſts, for ever cuts up by the roots this perni-

* *This is a rough calculation, but it cannot materially err.*

cious project. The whole of our western interests are immediately and deeply concerned in the question.

The harmonious and permanent connection of our western with our Atlantic country, materially depends on our possession of the Western posts. Already had great discontent been engendered in that country by their detention. That discontent was encreasing and rankling daily. It was actually one of the aliments of the insurrection in the Western parts of Pennsylvania. While the posts remained in the hands of Great-Britain, dangerous tamperings with the inhabitants of that country were to be apprehended; a community of views between Great-Britain and Spain might have taken place, and by force and sedition, events formidable to our general union, might have been hazarded. The disposion or prevention of that community of views, is a point of the greatest moment in our system of national policy. It presses us to terminate differences, to extinguish misunderstandings with Great-Britain; it urges us to improve the favorable moment, and stamps with the charge of madness, the efforts, to let go the hold which the treaty, if mutually ratified, would give us.

Whoever will cast his eye upon the map of the United States, will survey the position of the Western Posts, their relations to our western waters, and their general bearings upon our western country; and is, at the same time, capable of making the reflections which an accurate view of the subject suggests, will discover multiplied confirmations of the position, that the possession of those posts by us has an intimate connection with the preservation of union between our western and Atlantic territories; and whoever can appreciate the immense mischiefs of a disunion, will feel the prodigious value of the acquisition. To such a man, the question may be confidently put: Is there any thing in the treaty conceded by us to Great-Britain, to be placed in competition with this single acquisition? The answer could not fail to be in the negative.

But it is said, by way of objection, that admitting the posts will be surrendered at the time stipulated, it is no acquisition by this treaty; it is only the enjoyment of a right which was secured by the treaty of peace.

With as much good sense, might it be said, that the stipulation of reparation for the spoliations of our property, or even immediate actual reparation, if it had been obtained, was nothing gained; because the laws of nations gave us a right to such reparation? and it might in this way be proved to have been impossible for our envoy to have effected any thing useful or meritorious.

Let us see what is the real state of the case. Great-Britain has engaged, by the treaty of peace, to surrender the Western Posts *with all convenient speed*; but without fixing a precise time. For the cause, or on the pretext of our not having complied with the treaty on our part, especially in not removing the impediments which the antecedent laws of particular states, opposed to the recovery of British debts, she delayed, and afterwards refused to make the surrender; and when our envoy left this country, there was too much appearance of an intention on her part, to detain them indefinitively, and this after having actually kept them ten years. The treaty of peace was, consequently, in this particular suspended, if not superceded. It was either to be reinstated by a new agreement, or enforced by arms. The first our envoy has effected; he has brought Great-Britain to abandon the dispute, and to fix a precise determinate time when at furthest the posts are to be delivered up. It is therefore to this new agreement, that we shall owe the enjoyment of them, and it is of course, entitled to the merit of having obtained them; it is a positive ingredient in its value, which cannot be taken from it; and it may be added, that this is the first time that the merit of procuring, by negociation, *restitution* of a *right withheld*, was ever denied to the instrument which procured it.

But it is objected, that as much has not been done as might have been done; that restitution of the posts has not been procured, but only a promise to restore them, at a remote period, in exchange for a former promise, which had been violated. That there is no good ground of reliance upon the fulfilment of this new promise, for the performance of which their ought to have been some guarantee—that the restitution of the posts ought to have been accompanied with indemnification for the detention, and for the expences of the Indian wars, which have been occasioned by that detention, and by the instigation of British intrigue—that it was better to go to war, than to relinquish our claim to such indemnification; or, if our present circumstances did not recommend this, it was better to wait, till it was more convenient to us to enforce our claims, than to give them up. These are the declamations, by which this part of the treaty is arraigned. Let us see if they are the random effusions of enthusiasm or the rational dictates of sound policy.

As to the suggestion, that more might have been done, than was done it must of necessity be mere conjecture and imagination. If the picture given, of the situation of Great-Britain, was better justified by facts than it is, it would not follow that the suggestion is true; for the thing would depend, not on the real situation of that country, but on the opinion entertained of it by its own administration on the personal character of the prince and of his council; on the degree in which they were influenced by pride and passion, or by reason. The hypothesis, that the dispositions of a government are conformable with its situation, is as fallacious a one, as can be entertained. It is to suppose, contrary to every day's experience, that cabinets are always wise. It is on the part of those who draw the inference, to suppose, that a cabinet, the most violent, rash, and foolish, of Europe, is, at the same time, moderate and prudent enough to act according to the true situation of the country. Who of our enthusiasts, reasoning from his view of the abased condition of Great-Britain, has not long since imagined, that she ought to be on her knees to France, suing for mercy and forgiveness? yet how different hitherto is the fact. If we carefully peruse the speeches of the leading members of the Convention, we shall observe the menaces against Great-Britain frequently interspersed with invitations to peace. While the British government maintains a proud and distant reserve, repels every idea of peace, and inflexibly pursues the path of war. If the situation of Europe in general, and of Great-Britain in particular, as is pretended, authorised us to expect to exact whatever we chose, how happens it, that France, with all her victories, has not yet been able, even to extort peace?

But the picture given us of the situation of Great-Britain, to warrant the inferences which are drawn, is exaggerated and false. It cannot be denied, that she is triumphant on the ocean; that the acquisitions which she has made upon France, are hitherto greater than those which France has made upon her. If, on the one hand, she owes an immense debt, on the other, she possesses an immense credit, which there is no symptom of being impaired. British credit has become in a British mind, an *article of faith*, and is no longer an object of reason. How long it may last, how far it may go, is incalculable. But it is evident, that it still affords prodigious resources, and that it is likely for some time to come, to continue to afford them. In addition to this it is a well ascertained fact, that her government possesses internally, as much vigor, and has as much national support, as it perhaps ever had at any former period of her history. Alarmed by the unfortunate excesses in France, most men of property cling to the government, and carry with them the great bulk of the nation, almost the whole of the farming interest, and much the greatest proportion of other industrious classes. Her manufactures, though probably wounded by the war, are still in a comparatively flourishing condition. They suffice, not only for her own supply, but for the full extent of foreign demand, and the markets for them have not been materially contracted by the war. Her foreign commerce continues to be immense; as a specimen of it, it may be mentioned, that the ships from India this year, announced to have been seen upon or near the British coast, amounted to thirty-five in number, computed to be worth between four and five millions sterling. It is no light circumstance, in the estimate of her resources, that a vast preponderancy in that quarter of the globe continues to nourish her wealth and power.

If, from a view of Great-Britain singly, we pass to a view of her in her foreign connections, we shall still find no cause to consider her as a prostrate nation. Among her allies, are the two greatest powers of Europe—(France excepted) namely, Russia and Austria, or the Emperor. Spain and Sardinia continue to make common cause with her. There is no power of Europe which has displayed a more uniform character of perseverance than Austria; for which she has very strong motives on the present occasion.—Russia too, is remarkable for her steadiness to her purpose, whatever it may be. It is true, that heretofore she has not discovered much zeal in the coalition, but there are symptoms of her becoming more closely and cordially engaged. If she does she is a great weight in the scale.

Against this, will be set the astonishing victories, heroic exploits, and vast armies of France, her rapid conquests on the Rhine, the total reduction of Holland, the progress of her arms in Spain and Italy, the detachment of the King of Prussia from the coalition, and the prospect of detaching some others of the German Princes; and it will be added, that the continental enemies of France appear exhausted, despairing, and unable to continue the war.

This, if offered only to shew that there is no probability that the enemies of France can succeed in the original object of the war against her, or can divest her of her acquisitions on the continent, has all the force that may be desired to be given to it; but when it is used to prove that the situation of Great-Britain is so desperate and humbled as to oblige her to receive from France, or the United States, any conditions which either of them may think fit to impose, the argument is carried infinitely too far. It is one thing, for a country to be in a posture not to receive the law from others, and a very different thing, for her to be in a situation which obliges others to receive the law from her; and what is still stranger, from all her friends, France evidently cannot annoy Russia—she can, with great difficulty, from their geographical position, make any further acquisitions upon the territories of Austria. Britain and her possessions are essentially safe, while she maintains a decided maritime superiority. As long as this is the case, even supposing her abandoned by all her allies, she never can be in the situation which is pretended by the opposers of the treaty.

But in describing the situation of France, only one side of the medal is presented.—There is another side far less flattering, and which, in order to a just conclusion, must be impartially viewed.

If the allies of Great-Britain are fatigued and exhausted, France cannot be in a better condition. The efforts of the latter, in proportion to intrinsic resources, have no doubt been much greater than those of the former. It is a consequence from this, physically certain, that France must be still more fatigued and exhausted, even than her adversaries. Her acquisitions cannot materially vary this conclusion; the low countries, long the theatre of the war, must have been pretty well emptied before they fell into her hands.—Holland is an artificial power—her life and strength were in her credit—this perished with her reduction. Accordingly, the succours extracted from her, compared with the scale of the war, have been insignificant.

As to the true position of France, we are not left to mere inference. All the official reports, all the private accounts from thence, acknowledge a state of extreme embarrassment and distress: an alarming derangement of the finances, and a scarcity not distant from famine. To this are to be added, a continuance of violent and destructive conflict of parties, and the unextinguished embers of insurrection.

The fair comparison of the relative situation of the contending parties, will, I know, be stigmatized as blazoning the strength and resources of Great-Britain, and depreciating the advantages of France. But the cant phrases of party cannot alter the nature of truth—nor will they prevent the people of the United States from listening impartially to it, or from discerning that it is a mark of fidelity to their interests to counteract misrepresentation, by placing facts fairly before them, and a duty which they owe themselves, and which they cannot omit to perform without betraying their own interests, to receive them candidly and to weigh them maturely.

The conclusion is, that all those highly charged declamations, which describe Great-Britain to us as vanquished and humbled; as ready to pass under the yoke at our command, and to submit to any conditions which we may think fit to prescribe, are either the chimeras of overheated imaginations, or the fabrications of imposture; and, if listened to, can have no other effect than to inspire a delusive presumption, and a dangerous termerity.

But to judge the better of the extravagance of these declamations, it will be useful to go back to the periods when the negociation began and ended. Our envoy arrived in England, and entered upon the business of his mission, at the moment when there was a general elation on account of the naval victory gained by Lord Howe, and previous to those important successes which have terminated in the conquest of Holland; and the treaty was concluded by the 19th of November last, prior to the last mentioned event, and to the defection of the king of Prussia. The posture of things at the time it was in negociation, and not at this time, is the standard by which to try its merits; and it may be observed, that it is probable the negociation received its first impression, and even its general outline, anterior to the principal part of the disasters sustained by the coalesced powers in the course of the last campaign.

It may not be improper to add, that if we credit the representatives of our envoy, Great-Britain manifested similar dispositions with regard to the treaty at the commencement, as at the close of the negociation; whence it will follow, that too much has been attributed, in this country, to the victories of France.

The subject of the second article will be resumed and concluded in the next number.

CAMILLUS.

LONDON, June 25.

What will the sticklers for German honor and Imperial faith—the approvers of the Austrian loan, say, when they peruse the following letter, which we have no doubt will soon receive such a confirmation as will convince the most obstinate, that the emperor, as if in perfect spite to his supporters in the British Parliament, has announced his intention to conclude a peace with France for his hereditary states, and also to enter into negociations for the empire!

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to his Excellency the Prince Colloredo, President of the aulic tribunal of the Roman empire:

"When I ascended the throne, I found myself involved in a war, replete with ruin to my hereditary states, into which my father was led by his allies, and the most solemn promises of the Holy Roman Empire. At this moment I perceive myself abandoned by my allies, the strength of my people reduced, and my treasures exhausted, whilst my allies have only considered their own interest. I have therefore sent my minister, the Count de Lehrbach, to Britensee, to conclude a peace, for the sake of my hereditary states, of which I shall render an account to no one. But, ever mindful of the engagements which I have contracted toward the German Co-Estates, I am silent on the subject of their ingratitude for these my last efforts, and therefore at the same time send to Britensee my Vice-President of the Empire, the Baron de Barterstyn; there to negociate an advantageous peace for the Empire. I invite, (if they should so please) those of the Germanic body who should be inclined to unite themselves to me, to send instructions and full powers to this Ambassador, with an assurance that, by placing a reliance on the ancient Austrian fidelity to its promises, they will most infallibly meet with more success, than those who with a blind confidence have involved themselves with a power fruitless to the most solemn engagement.

Vid. T. (Signed)

FRANCIS II."

Paraph. Trant.

A commission passed the board of Admiralty, appointing Admiral Hotham commander in chief of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of Admiral Lord Hood, resigned.

June 26.

Admiral Pringle, lately returned to the Downs from a cruiſe in the North Seas, will go back to his ſtation as ſoon as he is joined by four ſhips of the line, two frigates, two ſloops, a fire ſhip, and two cutters, which are the reinforcements ordered him by the admiralty board, on account of the appearance of the Dutch cruizers in that quarter.

The Paris papers of the 20th inſt. contain the following article :—" Pichegru continues the career of glory, and is going to gather new laurels at the head of the brave French army, ſeveral columns of which have already paſſed the Rhine."

The French Emigrant Corps.

Guernſey, June 17.

The fleet of tranſports from England, with the Emigrant army, conſiſting of from 8 to 10,000 men, has ſafely arrived, not at that iſland, as was ſtated, but on the coaſt of France: the reſt of the troops ſtationed at Guernſey, are under orders to be ready at a moment's notice. The Royaliſt army in the department of Iſle and Villaine is eſtimated at 90,000 men ; theſe are, however, ſtationed a conſiderable diſtance within the country.

June 30.

Accounts have reached this country of the Emigrants, under Sir J. B. Warren, having effected a landing in Quiberoon Bay, with the utmoſt regularity. The Royaliſts are in that quarter in very great force; and as conſiderable ſupplies of arms and ammunition have been ſent them, there can be no doubt of their force very rapidly encreaſing. Lord Bridport's ſtation, to which he alludes in his late letter, is probably off that part of the coaſt where the Emigrants have landed, to prevent any interruption to Sir J. B. Warren s operations from any ſhips the French have ſent out for that purpoſe.

DUBLIN, June 25.

The camp intended at Conmell, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of 8000 men—the one at Belfaſt of 7000—and that of the Naul and Lehaunſtown of 4000 each. Theſe encampments will render the militia of Ireland as it ought to be, completely efficient for actual ſervice, by diſciplining and inuring them to the field.

The camp at Lehaunſtown, on the 21ſt, conſiſted of the Weſtmeath, Downſhire, and Drogheda militia, and the Scotch regiment of Perthſhire Fencibles.

The camp forms a half circle, and extends from Laughlinſtown to Brenanſtown. The corps drew lots for their ſtations, by which the Weſtmeath militia has the right wing, the moſt comfortable and pleaſing ſituation, by Laughliſtown Groves, and the Devonſhire the left. The reſt are in the center. None have wooden booths as yet but the Weſtmeath, and theſe they got by chance in drawing lots. Theſe wooden booths are made to contain an officer and 36 men each, in which, at one ſide, there are births in two ranges, tier over tier, that contain their beds, and are ſtrong and ſtaunch enough to reſiſt any kind of weather.

BOSTON, Auguſt 14.

Important Naval Action.

ON Wedneſday evening arrived at Glouceſter, ſchooner Martin, Captain Haſkell, in 40 days from Rochelle, and yeſterday ſhe came round to this harbour. From information collected at the former place, and obligingly forwarded to us, and from what we have obtained ſince her arrival here, we are enabled to give the public the following intereſting information :

ON the fourth of July, the above ſchooner fell in with an Engliſh fleet of fourteen ſail of the line, ſeven frigates, three ſloops of war, two armed brigs, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, making in all thirty ſail. The ſchooner was brought too by the Orion, of 74 guns, on board which, by deſire, Captain Haſkell went with his papers. On finding the ſchooner was bonnd for Boſton, the Capt. of the Orion, deſired him to mention on his arrival, that the Engliſh fleet had engaged the French fleet, on the 24th of June, off Belliſle, and defeated it : That they had captured three French 84 gun ſhips; and ſhould, had they had two hours more day-light, have captured the whole fleet ; but that the French had, after dark, got into L'Orient ; that they intended to cruize off there ſome days, to aſcertain whether the French were diſpoſed to come out and renew the action after a little refitting or not ; and that they had much hopes of having another ſlap at them. The Capt. of the Orion ſaid the force of the two fleets was equal. One of the Lieutenants pointed to Captain Haſkell to where two ports had been broken into one ; and told him, that an unlucky ſhot had killed them ſeven men, beſides diſmounting a gun.————Captain Haſkell ſaw on board, a Mr. Ignatius Medley, of Glouceſter, who had been impreſſed in London, and who confirmed moſt of the particulars ſtated by the Captain. After a ſhort detention Capt. H. departed.

Capt. Haſkell ſaw the three prizes which had been taken, they were entirely diſmaſted and mere wrecks. He ſaw four Engliſh diſmaſted ſhips, and evident marks of a ſevere action were viſible in every veſſel he paſſed.

He ſuppoſes from what he heard at Rochelle, that the above fleet was bound from Breſt, to join a conſiderable fleet lying at Daix, a junction which would have made them ſuperior to the Engliſh fleet then cruizing ; and the Britiſh, probably from information of the deſign had intercepted them as related.

Capt. H. ſaw the Harmony, from Baltimore for France, with flour ; and two other American veſſels, ſuppoſed from the ſame port, brought too by the above fleet ; but whether detained or not cannot determine.

The above fleet was commanded by Lord Bridport, when it ſailed from Spithead, June 12, was compoſed of exactly the number of ſhips of the line, ſtated as above.

Other Important News.

Capt. Haſkell, as above, on his paſſage, ſpoke ſeveral Daniſh veſſels, whoſe Captains informed, that their court was appriſed of the new orders of Great-Britain for ſtopping neutral veſſels bound to France, and the conſequence capture of numberleſs Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels—That they were extremely irritated at it, and had, in conjunction with the Swedes, determined to fit out a fleet and demand immediate reſtitution of ſuch prizes, and a recall of the orders ; and if denied, to iſſue a declaration of war againſt England.

From FRANCE—THE LATEST.

By Capt. Haſkell, who arrived yeſterday, in 43 days from Rochelle, we have the lateſt French Intelligence on the Continent. His original place of deſtination on ſailing was Oſtend ; but bad winds and a report of a dull market, induced him to put away for America—For this reaſon no papers are brought for Boſton. His verbal information is, that the Chouans ſtill remained in conſiderable force, (ſaid to be 60,000.) that their commandant, however, had been made priſoner by the Republicans, and paſſed through Rochelle for Paris, with ſeven inferior officers, who will all undoubtedly receive the reward of their crimes ; that except this inſtance of the Chouans, France was internally tranquil—the capture of Luxembourg occaſioned much exultation ; and the death of young Capet was conſidered an important event. Flour was 14 crowns the barrel, and rice at 10 crowns the cwt. Moſt other articles were low.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 24.

The magiſtrates of the city of New-Haven, the 19th inſt. paſſed a reſolution to ſuſpend the intercourſe with this city, being convinced of a very general exiſtence and ſpreading of an epidemical diſeaſe among us. As reports are thus (though falſely) prevailing, we beg leave to ſuggeſt to the committee of health the propriety and neceſſity of a more frequent publication of the ſtate of the city.

The committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of infectious diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their laſt report, on the 15th inſt. twelve perſons have died of the prevailing epedemic, which ſtill continues limited to a particular diſtrict of the city ; out of which, not above two or three caſes have as yet occurred, or as yet no inſtance of death has happened to any nurſe or attendant ; and they have no information of more than 12 perſons ſick of the prevailing diſeaſe.

By order of the committee.

JNO. BROOM, Chairman.

Auguſt 21ſt, 1795.

Boſton, Auguſt 19.

FROM FRANCE——Direct.

The ſhip Mercury, Capt, Howland, has arrived at New-Bedford, in 42 days from Havre. The papers by her have not been ſent to town, conſequently we cannot preſent our readers with a general detail of the events they may contain. From private letters, we collect, the price of proviſions had ſo far fallen in France, that ſeveral veſſels laden with flour, &c. which had arrived about the time of the ſailing of the Mercury, had immediately departed for ports in Holland. This was actually the caſe with two veſſels belonging to this port, and, conſidering the recent high prices, indicate ſymptoms of approaching peace.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the letters by this arrival covered the report of the committee of the National Convention, raiſed to preſent a new form of government for that republic, which was made on the 24th of June. By this inſtrument, the executive, legiſlative, and judicial departments are declared independent of each other. The Legiſlature is divided into two branches [like the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.] The firſt branch is to conſiſt of 200 members, and to be called the " Houſe of Ancients." The members of the Houſe of Ancients muſt be 40 years of age, and married men or widowers. The other branch is to conſiſt of 500, and mamed the " Houſe of Five Hundred," to be choſen by the people. The Executive is to be veſted in a Council, conſiſting of five members, to be choſen for five years by the Legiſlature, one to go out each year, by rotation.

We have frequently anticipated in the Centinel, that the conſtitution of the United States, as far as circumſtances admitted, would be the ſtar to guide the wiſe men of France to a real republican conſtitution. We are happy that a proſpect preſents of our ſeeing thoſe anticipations realized in a good degree. In the organization of the new legiſlature of France the ratio of repreſentation as well as diviſion of power, are ſtrikingly ſimilar. The French repreſentation is one for about 45,000 ſouls. Ours—one for 33,000. Their ancients number 200. —Our Senate 31. As their numbers are ſix times as great as ours, the proportion is kept up. The executive differs eſſentially : But experience will demonſtrate to the French the want of reſponſibility in their Council of Five, and a ſubſequent amendment will remedy the defect. [Cen.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26.

The Honourable Edmund Randolph, Eſq; has reſigned the office of Secretary of State.

Died on Sunday evening, at his ſeat near Frankford, the Honourable WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. ATTORNEY GENERAL of the UNITED STATES.

The following narrative will ſhow how deeply diſtreſſed ſomé parts of Germany are by the preſent war, and to what length the ſpirit of reſiſtance has been rouſed already thereby.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel had given orders for a third levy of young men in his dominions in order to recruit his army. In conſequence whereof the Grand Bailiff of Erchwegen, a city in the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, of a moderate ſize, called together the inhabitants of the place and ſignified to them the will of their deſpot : they remonſtrated in all humility, that they were ſo exhauſted of men already, that there was not a ſufficiency left to carry on their buſineſs, or to cultivate the land belonging to the town, on which their whole ſubſiſtence depended, and that therefore they could not comply with the demand : The Upper Bailiff anſwered, with all that haughtineſs and harſhneſs which Great Men in the ſervice of petty tyrants are ſo renowned for, That they muſt.—Driven to deſpair by this peremptory order, they began to riſe in a body, and one Simon Muller, a Copperſmith, perhaps more aggravated or more courageous than the reſt, took hold of the Upper Bailiff and ſlung him down the ſtair caſe, whereby he broke his neck and he expired. The Commiſſary of the place immediately had the Copperſmith arreſted, but the citizens, to a man, ſignified in writing to the Commiſſary, that unleſs the priſoner was releaſed, they would ſet fire to the four corners of the place. The Commiſſary, finding them in good earneſt was obliged to comply.—This happened about ten months ago—a perſon now in this city was preſent at the whole affair.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE accounts from different parts of the country agree, that the late freſhes have been the greateſt and moſt deſtructive of any in remembrance. The proprietors of mills, forges, and other water works, have been great ſufferers by the loſs of their dams, &c. many of them being entirely ſwept away, or greatly damaged. The re-building of which, in ſo permanent a manner as to evade a like diſaſter, is, no doubt, an object of the greateſt importance, and he that can throw any light on the ſubject, by informing the public how the dams that have ſtood firm are conſtructed, may improve the art of building them, and will, undoubtedly, deſerve well of his country. And as nature is always a ſure guide, it will be well for dam-builders to obſerve the poſition of the looſe ſtones and rocks that lie at the bottom of rapid currents, for they will not lie there in time of great freſhes, except their poſition be ſuch that the water preſſes them to the bottom. A dry light board may be ſet in a rapid current, ſo as to lie with one on the top of a rock, without any thing to confine it but the current itſelf. I have never ſeen any treatiſe on building permanent mill-dams, except a chapter in a book lately publiſhed by Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, entituled " The Young Mill-Wright and Mil-" ler's Guide :" in this I find ſome ingenious and pertinent obſervations on the principal things to be conſidered, and dangers to be guarded againſt, in building mill-dams and mill-walls, with directions for conſtructing them to ſuit the ſeat and other circumſtances, and a great deal of other uſeful matter, in my opinion, highly worthy the attention of all thoſe concerned in mills, or building mill-dams, &c. If the contents of this work was generally known, I have no doubt but it would be found uſeful to the people of this country. Should the above be thonght worthy a place in your paper, you will, by inſerting it, oblige

A LOVER OF IMPROVEMENT.

*** A number of the Electors in the City and County of Philadelphia take the liberty of recommending *Peter Helm*, as a ſuitable perſon for the office of County Commiſſioner at the enſuing election ; it is hoped his meritorious ſervices on a late melancholy occaſion will not be forgotten.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, on the Ridge road, leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 14 miles from the former, containing 85 acres of land, whereon is a two ſtory ſtone houſe, 40 feet ſquare, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a ſtone out-houſe, 16 feet ſquare, together with a good ſtone barn, ſheds and ſtable, a valuable orchard, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water. This tract is moſtly good limeſtone land, and there are two good quarries on the premiſes; about ten acres of ſaid land are well timbered, ſix acres are good meadow, and ten more may be made; this place has been heretofore occupied as a Tavern, known by the name of the Seven Stars. It is a good ſituation for this, or almoſt any other kind of public buſineſs. The terms of ſale may be known by applying to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office, No. 33, Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

PETER MATHER.

Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, Auguſt 22, 1795. *

Thirty Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, a light bay HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, with a ſtar and ſnip, and ſeveral old ſcars on his back and rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, ſhort mane and thick tail, and trots remarkably wide behind. Any perſon taking up the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the Horſe only, Twelve Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE DUNNIT.

Auguſt 19, 1795. *

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 16th inſtant, an indented Servant LAD, named JOHN JOHNSTON, a native of Ireland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhort red hair, ſandy complexion, grey eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox ; had on and took with him, an old felt hat, old jacket without ſleeves, toilinet ſtripe, with the back part of country made linen, ſtriped alſo, with a remarkable piece up the middle, two ſhirts, one new tow linen, the other of flax, and old, two pair of tow linen trowſers, both coloured dark olive. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in the gaol of this county, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable expences if brought home, paid by

JOHN MENOUGH, Junior.

New-London Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, Auguſt 17, 1795.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above ſervant is gone toward Carliſle, as he has relations in that place; he is ill provided for travelling, it is hoped the different ferries will be careful to examine ſuch, &c. ‖

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned truſting Polly Gideon, wife of the ſubſcriber, on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

JACOB GIDEON.

Northern-Liberties, Aug. 24, 1795. *

By JAMES KINSEY, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Caleb Lippincott and Jemima his wife, one of the daughters of Jacob Shinn, of the townſhip of Springfield, county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, and of Benajah Butcher and Rachel his wife, another of the daughters of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, who, each of them, claim an undivided Fifth Part of the following Tracts or Parcels of LAND, that is to ſay,

1ſt. A Tract or Piece of Land, lying, or ſuppoſed to lie, in the townſhip of Springfield, which formerly did belong to Samuel Atkinſon and Elizabeth his wife, and were granted by deed, bearing date on or about the 23d January, anno. domini 1783, to a certain Henry Liſhman, in fee, and by him conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, his heirs and aſſigns forever, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 50 acres, more or leſs.

2d. A Piece of Land, lying and being in the townſhip of Northampton, and county aforeſaid, on or near a lane called Gaſkill's lane, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, after deduction made for ways, 17 acres, 1 rod, and 35 perches of land, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Benjamin Stockton and Hannah his wife, by their deed, dated the 24th Dember, anno. domini 1787.

3d. Twelve acres of Land, or thereabouts, being a reſidue and remainder of a ſurvey of a larger tract of 63 acres of land, more or leſs, formerly conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, by Abraham Hewlings, the elder, late Sheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated on or about the 13th April, anno. domini 1791; alſo a Lot of Land of about one quarter of an acre, and alſo a third Piece of Land, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 7 acres and 44 hundredths of an acre, alſo conveyed to ſame Jacob Shinn, by the ſame deed in fee.

4th. All theſe Pieces or Parcels of Land, being, or ſuppoſed to be, two in number, one of them ſituate on or near Gaſkill's lane, in Northampton, aforeſaid, and containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 20 acres, 2 rods, and 25 perches of land, the other in Northampton, aforeſaid, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 39 acres, 2 rods, and 18 perches of land, conveyed to the ſame Jacob Shinn in fee, by Ephraim Phillips, as late ſheriff of Burlington county, by deed, dated 21ſt October, anno. domini 1775.

5th. A Tract or Parcel of Cedar Swamp, called Bard's Swamp, in Burlington county, aforeſaid, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, one moiety whereof the ſaid Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Job Lippincott, in fee, by deed, dated the 9th March, anno. domini 1787, the other moiety thereof the ſame Jacob Shinn purchaſed of and from Joſeph Mullin, late ſheriff of the county aforeſaid, by deed, dated April 9th, anno. domini 1787.

6th. and laſtly, Another Tract of Cedar Swamp, containing, or ſuppoſed to contain, 80 acres, lying on the ſouth branch of the North main branch of Ancocus creek, in Northampton, aforeſaid, formerly purchaſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in fee, of and from Robert Smith, by deed, dated 23d January, anno. domini 1748.

All which ſeveral Tracts or Parcels of Land, by the laſt will and teſtament of the ſame Jacob Shinn, deceaſed, are deviſed unto his daughters Hannah, Elizabeth, Jemima and Rachel, and his grandſon Caleb, the ſon of his daughter Mary, to be equally divided between them, in fee, bearing date the 10th day of January, anno. domini 1792.

I have nominated Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, of the county of Burlington, aforeſaid, Commiſſioners, to divide all the Tracts and Parcels of Land aforeſaid, and their appurtenances, ſo as aforeſaid deviſed by the ſame Jacob Shinn, in equal parts or ſhares. And unleſs proper objections ſhall be ſtated to me at my houſe, in the city of Burlington, on the 17th day of October next, the ſaid Daniel Newbold, Stacy Biddle, and Job Moore, will then be appointed Commiſſioners to make partition of the Lands and Premiſes aforeſaid, purſuant to an act, entituled "An "Act for the more eaſy partition of lands held "by coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants "in common, paſſed the 11th day of November, anno. domini 1779.

Given under my hand, the 7th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, anno domini 1795.

5 JAMES KINSEY.

Office for the Purchaſe and

Sale of back lands, city lots, and other real eſtates in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or any of the United States.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by many of his fellow citizens, is induced to open an office for the purchaſe and ſale of real eſtates in this ſtate, or any of the United States. The office will be opened at No. 56, Walnut-ſtreet; and as he is determined to uſe his utmoſt induſtry to bring to market lands, &c. of excellent quality, and of unexceptionable titles, he, with confidence, hopes to meet with public patronage.

He hath at this time for ſale, ſeveral valuable Tracts in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Virginia. The terms of ſale may be known by inſpecting the Office Books, kept for that purpoſe.

June 25. PETER BAYNTON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain T. BIS BROWN, who pretended to be a Watch-maker, and was going to ſet up his buſineſs in Reading, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 22d day of laſt month hired a bay gelding from the ſubſcriber, living in Reading aforeſaid, to travel to Philadelphia, and wanted ſaid horſe only for eight days at fartheſt, but has not ſince returned; he went from Philadelphia with ſaid horſe, and has practiſed more diſhoneſt tricks; the ſubſcriber offers the above reward to any perſon for taking up the ſaid T. Bis Brown, and horſe, ſo that the owner may recover his horſe, and ſaid Brown be brought to juſtice, or ten dollars for the horſe only. The horſe is betwee 5 and 6 years old, a ſtar and ſnip, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, and a little hipſhot on the left ſide; the ſaddle about half worn, new blue ſaddle cloth, bound with red binding, ſilver oval plates, with C. F. in a cypher engraved thereon, and ſilver ſtaples for holſters, and a new double rein bridle with plated bit and mounting, and alſo a port-manteau, ſomething worn and ript.

5. w. * CONRAD FESIG.

Reading, Auguſt 10th, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 19th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel MARE, with a blaze and ſnip, about 15 hands high, riſing 9 years old, had a ſcar on one of her buttocks, ſhod before, trots and paces. Whoſoever takes up and ſecures the thief that the owner may get the mare again ſhall receive the above reward, or four dollars for the mare only.

¶ JOHN EVANS.

CANAL LOTTERY.

SCHEME of a Lottery authoriſed by an act, entituled "An Act to enable the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna navigation, and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal navigation, to raiſe by way of Lottery, the ſum of four hundred thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of completing the works in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	50,000 dollars,	50,000
1		of 30,000 dollars,	30,000
5		of 20,000 dollars each, to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the tickets of the five laſt drawn numbers,	100,000
1		of 15,000 dollars,	15,000
2		of 10,000 dollars each,	20,000
6		of 2,500 dollars each,	15,000
1		of 2,000 dollars, to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the ticket of the 1ſt drawn number	2,000
10		of 2,000 dollars each,	20,000
20		of 1,000 dollars each,	20,000
40		of 500 dollars each,	20,000
100		of 100 dollars each,	10,000
16,500		of 12 dollars each,	198,000
16,687 Prizes,			Dollars 500,000
33,313 Blanks,			
50,000 Tickets at 10 dollars each,			500,000

All prizes ſhall be paid ten days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded in twelve months after the drawing is finiſhed, of which public notice will be given, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the uſe of the canal, and applied accordingly.

AT a meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the Schuylkill and Suſquehanna canal navigation—and the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal.—

Wedneſday, May 13, 1795.

RESOLVED,

THAT David Rittenhouſe, Joſeph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standiſh Forde, and Francis Weſt, be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of diſpoſing of the tickete; which committee ſhall depoſit the money in bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the lottery.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary of the joint meeting of the two boards.

The drawing of this lottery will poſitively commence on the firſt day of September next. Tickets may be had at the company's office, near the bank of the United States, and of either of the ſubſcribers.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
JOSEPH BALL,
JOHN STEINMETZ,
STANDISH FORDE,
FRANCIS WEST. } Managers.

Carpets and Carpeting.

Juſt come to hand, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

No. 52, Market-ſtreet,

BRUSSELS, Perſia and Wilton Capets and Carpeting, of beſt quality and neweſt patterns, a great variety of the ingrain and common Scotch Carpets and Carpeting; alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other GOODS, as uſual. 5

Department of War, July 22, 1795.

Information is hereby given,

To all the MILITARY INVALIDS of the United States,

THAT the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth of March, 1795, and which will become due on the fifth of September next, will be paid on that day by the Commiſſioners of Loans, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the invalids whoſe penſions they may claim.

Hereafter all Invalids on the penſion liſt are to apply to the reſpective Loan-Offices for their penſions on the fifth of March and September every year, without further notice.

By Order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TAVERN at Buſtletown, now kept by Rebecca Roberts, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin, and county of Philadelphia, on the great road leading to Newtown, about 11 miles and a half from the city, alſo 13 acres of Ground belonging thereto, well encloſed with fence, adjoining lands of John B. Malfeſon and Jacob Duffield, in a beautiful, pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and good neighbourhood; there are on the premiſes a frame barn, ſtable and ſheds, in good repair. The title is indiſputable, and poſſeſſion will be given in one month after ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to the ſaid REBECCA ROBERTS, on the premiſes.

Buſtletown. July 23, 1795. * 6w

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, the following premiſes, ſituate in Bridgetown aforeſaid,

No. 1. A LOT of land, joining on Cohanſey-creek, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms on the lower and three on the upper floors, a cellar under the ſame, and a piazza with a lodging-room on each ſide, a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water at the door; a good garden lot, good ſtable and hay-houſe; alſo a wharf, 40 feet front, at which is the depth of eight feet water; likewiſe a lumber-yard ſufficient to accommodate the ſame; alſo a houſe fit for merchandize, and ſtorehouſe ſuitable for holding grain or other articles, which now is, and has been a number of years, occupied as a ſtand for trade, and from its commodious ſituation on ſo excellent a navigation, may continue to be valuable for that purpoſe.

There is alſo on ſaid lot a good tenement, with two rooms on a floor, and a good garden joining on ſaid creek.

No. 2. A lot of Land joining the above, whereon are two dwelling houſes, ſtorehouſes, ſtables and other conveniences, with a wharff 30 feet front, and depth of water the ſame as above.

No. 3. A lot of Land oppoſite the aforeſaid premiſes, whereon are a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, and other conveniences thereabouts.

No. 4. A lot of Woodland, which will accommodate the aforeſaid premiſes with firewood for a number of years.

Thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may be further ſatisfied of the advantageous ſituation and conveniences thereon, by viewing the ſame, and know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to ENOCH BOON.

July 30, 1791. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Saturday, the 10th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merrion townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro LAD, about 16 years of age, and goes by the name of CALEB BROWN, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a round face, and ſomewhat of a down look, a mark near one of his temples, ſpeaks coarſe, and leans forward in his walk; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor jacket lined with white flannel, a linſey under jacket, ſtriped brown linſey trowſers, Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair blue, the other brown, calfſkin ſhoes, and an old wool hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negro in any gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

FREDERICK BICKING.

May 13, 1795. ctf

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

THE

Earthen-Ware Manufactory,

In Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, is continued in the moſt extenſive manner.

A large Aſſortment of the

BEST WARE IS ON HAND,

Ready aſſorted in hogſheads and crates. A conſtant and regular Supply may be depended on at the ſhorteſt Notice.

*** Orders are received at the Manufactory, or at No. 25, Arch-ſtreet. 3m

Philadelphia, July 4, 1795.

POST-OFFICE, Cheſter, July 1795.

LETTERS for the following named perſons are now remaining at the Poſt-Office Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

B

ECCLES BUCHANAN,
David Bleakley.
C. Robert Campbell,
James Creſwell,
Mr. Colhoun,
Allen Cunningham,
James Coſgrove,
George Cummings.
D. Hezekiah Davis.
Samuel Devin
G. Henry Guttoro.
H. William Hickman,
Thomas Hanſon, 2.
William Hewett.
J. John Johnſon.
K. Thomas Kerr,
Rachel Keen,
Daniel Kent,
William Keeran.
L. James Lamb.
M. Richard Mather,
James Moore, Eſq;
John Melroy,
John Moſs,
Alexander Mehary.
N. Dr. Henry Norriſs,
Benjamin Newpher.
P. Nathaniel Porter, 2,
Samuel Price.
R. Thomas Reynolds,
William Rutherford.
S. John Sibbet,
Robert Smith.
T. John Todd.
W. Thomas Wilſon,
John Williams, Schoolmaſter,
Robert Willſon,
Hugh Willſon,
Widow Withers.

Unleſs theſe letters ſhall be taken out of this office before the 1ſt day of October next, they will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

TO be ſold by virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Montgomery to us directed, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY, the 4th of September next, at the Dwelling Houſe of *Evan Truman*, in Moreland townſhip—Beds, Bedding, and ſundry other Articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture; alſo a good Milch Cow. Attached as the property of Thomas Jones.

SUEL ERWIN,
MORDECAI THOMAS,
NATHANIEL BORLEAU, } Auditors.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Alſo NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid *Thomas Jones*, to meet the Auditors at the Houſe of *Samuel Cochlin*, Innkeeper, in Hatſborough, on Monday, the 7th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, with their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to receive their proportional dividend. July 28, 1795. §

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in a ſtate of high cultivation, containing about 153 acres, nearly one half whereof is marſh meadow, and the reſt arable land, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Port-Penn, in Newcaſtle county, and at preſent in the tenure of Mr. Caſper Cox.

Likewiſe the following TRACTS of LAND, in Aſton townſhip, about 6 miles from the borough of Cheſter, viz.

Thirty-nine acres, with a frame tenement thereon; about 6 acres of this tract are watered meadow, there is a good orchard on the premiſes, and a ſpring of excellent water near the houſe.

Seventy-three acres, on part of which are an orchard, three ſprings of water, and a conſiderable quantity of timber.

About four acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, being arable land.

Alſo three Tracts of Land, of a good quality, in Harriſon county, Virginia, containing as follow, *viz.* 1000 acres, 500 acres, and 400 acres, the whole poſſeſſing great advantages of water and ſituation.

Any perſon inclinable to treat for any part of the above property, may know the terms, by applying either perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber, who keeps the Poſt-office in Cheſter, Pennſylvania.

MILES MACARTY,
Conveyancer and Land-Broker.

N. B. Perſons deſirous of either ſelling or purchaſing REAL PROPERTY, will have their requeſts duly attended to, upon application as above. May 18, 1795. tc.

STRAYED or ſtolen on the 8th inſtant, a bright Bay STONE HORSE, with dark brown feet, ſhort bob mane and tail, ſhod all round, and a natural trotter. If ſtolen, TEN DOLLARS reward will be given for Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner get his horſe, and and the thief be brought to juſtice, or SIX DOLLARS for the Horſe only, with all reaſonable charges, on notice given to GERSHAM SAXON, living in Germantown.

July 25, 1795. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.